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PROCLAIMING THE KING OF PRUSSIA AS GERMAN EMPEROR IN THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES.



## PRINCESS LOUISE'S DOWRY.

The adverse criticism evoked by the moderate dowry it is proposed that Parliament should give to Princess Louise represents a much narrower section of public opinion than ordinary observers might suppose. The objectors are but sparsely scattered over nearly the entire breadth of society; but, whenever and wherever they make themselves known as such, they are sure to attract attention by the reflected light of the illustrious personage whom they make the subject of their remarks. Of course it is not to be understood that opposition has grown out of personal considerations. The young Princess is but slightly known beyond the elevated circle in which she has moved, and so far as her name has been before the public it has been invariably associated with what was honourable to herself and pleasing to her Majesty's subjects. Still less reason is there to suspect that the match between herself and the young British nobleman who has won her Royal mother's cordial sanction, as well as her own unreserved affection, is regarded even by such as disapprove of the dowry with any feeling but that of decided satisfaction. The "non-contents," if we may so distinguish them, differ from the vast majority of their countrymen mainly, if not exclusively, on abstract grounds. Their honesty need not be called in question. Even their good temper may be admitted. Perhaps the harshest thing that can be said of the least reticent among them is that they have been unable to prevent their vanity being run away with by their respective hobbies.

In most centres of society in this kingdom one is certain of finding specimens of individuality here and there more distinguished by oddness than by originality or wisdom. Once or so in a century, one of them may develop into a splendid genius; but, for the most part, they can be credited with nothing much beyond the welcome variety they impart to the humdrum of common life. The forms in which their singularity displays itself differ greatly each from the others; but it is almost always associated with an intensity of feeling or of will which borders on fanaticism. They occasionally pick up little angular fragments of thought which they lace with nicest care among their intellectual treasures, to bring them out and exhibit them, in season and out of season, with the most remarkable persistency. These protuberances of society which diversify its flatness are very harmless at worst, sometimes very estimable, and, in the nature of things, more readily catch attention than the surrounding constituents of the level plane. Generally speaking, where all men but themselves are apt to concur, they may be counted upon for making their voices heard in opposition. But they indicate very little beyond their own exceptional idiosyncrasy. They do not serve to point out public opinion. They show nothing but themselves. The proposed dowry for Princess Louise would be sure to glimmer before them as a tempting occasion for running counter to the multitude, and for creating a semblance of independent thinking superior to the common run of it.

Then, again, there are men in every populous place, and occasionally in places which are not very populous, whose notions of economy are confined to the extremely limited area of pounds, shillings, and pence. To save money is a more urgent duty with them than to lay it out to the best possible account. A dowry for the Queen's daughter is looked at in no other light than as so much a year. What might it not be made to purchase for the people of the United Kingdom? Well, nobody can deny that this proclivity is exceedingly useful in its place, or that it may be quite honestly and even conscientiously indulged in the wrong place. The mistake made by these over-zealous economists in the matter of the Princess's dowry is that they look far more scrutinisingly upon the money they are asked to part with, than to the money's worth they receive in exchange for it. Constitutional monarchy, whatever else may be said of it, has powerfully tended to steady the political movements of this country. It shuts off from the ambition of public men a prize which, if it were open to their competition, would periodically and profoundly disturb the tranquil flow of public affairs. It also secures the nation, on the other hand, from the chances of that military absolutism which is usually oppressive at home and pugnacious abroad. Surely, it is over and over again worth the money which our form of Constitutional Government costs us, when we have secured the nation by means of it against a constant recurrence of popular excitement rising very nearly to the scale of revolution, as well as from those personal enterprises which, as in France, may suddenly hurl a prosperous country into the deep abyss of ruin.

The form of rule which, apart altogether from its abstract merits, has adapted itself to the prevailing judgment, taste, and habits of the British people, and which, in their sober estimate of it, leaves them the largest amount of personal freedom with the largest capacity for self-government of all the countries upon earth, is worth paying for at a much higher figure than it costs us. And it is really this that we indirectly pay for when we give portions to our Princes and Princesses. Even if the entire cost of Royalty came out of the taxation of the people (which it does not by about three fourths), and were not provided for by the Crown property, which every occupant of the throne is entitled to inherit, it is no extravagant outlay to incur for that universal diffusion of the sentiment of loyalty which exercises so quieting an

influence over the public mind. If we were to cite living examples, we might say that social and domestic purity, and, we may add, a high appreciation by the public of elevation and refinement of taste, owe far more to the illustrations given of them by Queen Victoria and her daughters than we are ever likely to repay, even if we could do so, in the shape of money.

But, in truth, it is quite possible to make too much of these sporadic exhibitions of disapprobation of the Princess's dowry which have occasionally appeared in questions put by individual constituents to their Parliamentary representatives. The opportunity seized upon for making them is singularly inopportune. The best and most respected leaders of the working men have emphatically repudiated the ungraceful opposition of those of their class who have put themselves forward in this matter. Public opinion is overwhelmingly in favour of following the unbroken line of precedents by which the proposals to Parliament will be enforced. The House of Commons will, no doubt, accept them with hearty goodwill, and, with but few exceptions, the subjects of her Majesty will earnestly pray that the moderate dotation granted to Princess Louise on her marriage will be enjoyed through a long and happy life.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## ITALY.

The Senate, after three days' discussion, voted that the transfer of the capital from Florence to Rome, as proposed by the Minister, shall be made on June 30. It has declared itself satisfied with the Minister's engagements concerning the guarantees of the Pope's independence and the liberty of the Church. The Chamber of Deputies, by 232 votes against 29, has approved the bill transferring the capital.

A Royal decree published on Tuesday abolishes the Lieutenantancy of Rome. A second decree appoints Signor Gadda, the Minister of Public Works, as Royal Commissioner at Rome.

The dispute between the Italian Consul at Tunis and the Government of the Bey is said to have been settled by the mediation of the English Consul.

## SPAIN.

King Amadeus has addressed a letter to the Pope, announcing his accession to the throne, recognising the Pope as the Head of the Church, and expressing his filial love, profound respect, and hopes for the preservation of the life of the Holy Father. A large number of the clergy still refuse to recognise the dynasty.

The general elections for the Cortes and the Senate will take place at the end of this month.

Immense inundations have made terrible ravages on property, and have sacrificed many lives. The northern provinces, in particular, have suffered most severely. The King has given £1000 to be distributed among the victims of the inundations in Logrono, Navarre, and Saragossa.

Senor Izquierdo has been appointed Captain-General of the Philippine Islands.

## PORTUGAL.

A Ministerial crisis has taken place in consequence of the recent appointment of the Bishop of Algarve as Patriarch. The Bishop of Vizen, the Minister of the Interior, and Senhor Carvalho, Minister of Justice, have resigned. The Marquis d'Avila is reconstructing the Cabinet.

The Duchess of Braganza is seriously ill.

## HOLLAND.

Colonel Engelaart has been appointed Minister of War in the place of Colonel Booms, who has resigned on account of ill-health.

## GERMANY.

An Imperial decree orders the elections for the German Parliament to be held on March 3, and summons the Parliament to assemble on the 9th. Another decree convokes the Federal Council for Feb. 20. By a third decree the order of July 13, relating to the capture of French merchant-ships, is to cease to be in force from Feb. 10.

The treaty uniting Bavaria to the German empire was signed on Sunday.

Germany is, of course, greatly excited by the news of the fall of Paris. Everywhere flags have been thrown out, bells rung, and guns fired. At Berlin, however, the salute was, by order of the Emperor, deferred till the end of the war.

The Berlin Royal Academy of Science has held a public meeting to celebrate the birthday of Frederick the Great, its founder. Professor Emile Du Bois Reymond presided, and in his speech drew an historical parallel between the reign of Frederick and that of the contemporary Bourbons in France.

## GREECE.

The Government has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a bill granting £10,000 to Mrs. Lloyd for the murder of her husband by the brigands.

## AMERICA.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, a resolution offered by General Butler was passed, by 172 to 21, that the Congress of the United States, in the name and on behalf of the people thereof, do give O'Donovan Rossa and the Irish exiles and patriots a cordial welcome to the capital and the country. The released Fenian prisoners, who sailed in the Cuba, were received on their arrival at New York by large crowds, and vociferously cheered. Rossa was presented with an address and 1000 dols.

The capitulation of Paris has caused great rejoicings among the Germans in the United States.

Eighty lives were lost by the explosion of the steamer Arthur on the Mississippi on Saturday last.

## CANADA.

We learn through the Atlantic cable that the Legislature of British Columbia has accepted the proposal of a confederation with Canada.

Teresita, Madame Canzio, the only daughter of Garibaldi, is dead. She was the twin-sister of Ricciotti.

Mr. Ernest Alexander Clendinning Schach has been appointed Attorney-General for the Island of Jamaica.

Of the French prisoners in Belgium, more than 700 who were without any instruction have been taught to read, write, and cipher since their internment.

The House of Assembly of the colony of Victoria has resolved that from and after June 30 next the financial year shall begin with July 1.

## FROM INSIDE PARIS.

BY BALLOON POST.

## SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WEEKS OF THE SIEGE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Sunday, Jan. 8.—The Parisians are praying to-day in shoals, as they have been praying for several days past, at the Church of St. Etienne du Mont, situated just behind the Pantheon, to the blessed Sainte Genevieve, patron saint of Paris, to preserve the city which she is supposed to have under her especial charge. As yet they appear to have prayed in vain, as shells have struck the Hospice de la Pitié, and killed one poor woman there; have killed and wounded men in the military hospital of Val de Grace; and, most terrible of all, have killed five poor children asleep in their beds at the school of St. Nicholas, besides wounding many others.

A pigeon arrived in Paris to-day bringing news of a victory gained by General Faidherbe in the neighbourhood of Bapaume, which rapidly spread and raised the spirits of the Parisians. These were further elated at hearing that the pigeon had brought in no less than 15,000 private messages from families and friends in the provinces. This happy intelligence arrived at a fortunate moment, as continued absence of news had more or less depressed everyone; moreover, an inflammatory proclamation, printed on red paper, had been posted yesterday all over Paris by the partisans of the Commune, and had occasioned some little alarm, as it was thought to be the precursor of an outbreak. The public showed their estimation of the document by tearing it down and trampling it under foot; for, although the opinion may be gaining ground that the Government is unequal to the task with which it has charged itself, few are disposed, at this crisis, to exchange it for the "resolute and determined" partisans of the Commune.

Monday, Jan. 9.—The Government have addressed a protest to the representatives of foreign Powers against the bombardment of Paris, in which they say that "Prussian shells have been wantonly launched against hospitals, ambulances, churches, schools, and prisons, and that the exigencies of war can never be an excuse for the shelling of private buildings, the massacre of peaceful citizens, and the destruction of hospitals and asylums. The Government of National Defence, therefore, protests loudly, in the face of the whole world, against this useless act of barbarism."

Last night the enemy's shells fell on the Hôpital de la Salpêtrière, and to-day four of the five children killed on Saturday night, at the school of St. Nicholas, were publicly buried at the Mont Parnasse Cemetery, after the performance of a funeral service at the Church of Notre Dame des Champs. M. Jules Favre was present at the ceremony, which attracted an immense assemblage, and, when the coffins had been lowered into the grave, pronounced some touching words over the youthful victims, which sank deeply into the hearts of all those who were present.

The death rate for the past week showed an increase of 400 on the preceding week, and was nearly 1000 in excess of the number returned for the last week of 1870.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.—A proclamation of General Trochu appeared to-day, addressed to the army. It had reference to the desertion of some officers and privates of Mobiles stationed at the bridge of Argenteuil to the enemy, and consigned them to everlasting dishonour and shame. The physicians attached to the Hospital of the Infant Jesus have launched an indignant protest against the bombardment, no less than five shells having last night struck the building, in which 600 sick children are housed.

A balloon left Paris to-day, and rumours were very generally prevalent that General Trochu had taken his departure in it. Ill-natured people remarked that in this act the Governor of Paris had carried out the famous plan with which he had mystified the Parisians for three months past.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.—The *Siecle* of this morning launched a bomb which has caused quite as much consternation and excited quite as much indignation as the entire shower of Prussian projectiles with which we have been visited. It announced that a sortie which had been fixed for the other day had to be abandoned owing to its being discovered, just as the troops were about to start, that the enemy had concentrated his forces at the point intended to be assailed. It moreover asserted that only four Generals were in the secret—namely, Trochu, Vinoy, Ducrot, and Schmitz, and demands which of the four is the traitor. The *Reveil* accuses General Schmitz, and the *Soir* declares that a Prussian femme-de-chambre married to the valet of a staff officer, meaning General Schmitz, is implicated in the affair, and has been arrested.

The Prussian fire to-day was directed almost exclusively against the southern forts, and more especially Fort Issy, which was the object of an incessant cannonade. Speculations are rife as to the reason why Mr. Washburne, the United States Minister, who has been in the habit of receiving and sending out a weekly letter-bag every Tuesday, through Prussian and French parlementaires meeting at the bridge of Sevres, was yesterday denied this facility. The *Journal Officiel* of this morning seeks to console the famishing Parisians with the intelligence that 15,000 oxen and 40,000 sheep are collected at Bordeaux for their benefit, waiting the opening of communications with the capital.

Thursday, Jan. 12.—From midnight until two o'clock this morning Paris was visited with a fearful cannonade. A shell per minute, it is said, fell in the St. Sulpice quarter alone. Forts Vanvres, Issy, and Montrouge, with the French positions eastward of Paris, were likewise subjected to a vigorous fire, to which the eastern forts more particularly replied. An official decree has appeared announcing that all citizens killed by the enemy's projectiles will be regarded in the light of soldiers falling on the field of battle, and that their families will receive the same provision. Last night a shell struck the Church of St. Etienne du Mont and carried away one of its huge pinnacles into an adjoining street, an incident which attracted a considerable number of sightseers to-day to the spot, and brought an additional number of worshippers to the shrine of St. Genevieve.

General Trochu has published an energetic protest, to-day, against what he terms the odious rumours in circulation regarding certain General officers and others having been arrested on the charge of betraying the secret of contemplated military operations to the enemy. Some mobiles are reported to have surprised a party of four Germans in an abandoned house at Asnières, three of them engaged in disguising themselves as peasants, and the fourth in the uniform of a garde mobile, their intention evidently being, it is thought, to enter Paris in the quality of spies. The papers assert that the famous Sergeant Hoff, the midnight slayer of Prussian sentinels, whose helmets he was accustomed to bring back with him as trophies, and who disappeared at the battle of Champigny, was nothing less than a spy in the pay of the enemy, into whose camp it is supposed he has returned. It appears, however, that he left from seven to eight thousand francs



behind him, which his temporary wife has possession of, and which it is maintained was the reward of his treachery. If this were the case, and he has really absconded, it is difficult to account for his not having taken his booty with him.

**Friday, Jan. 13.**—A new club, styled the Marseillaise, was inaugurated at Belleville last night, with the same routine denunciations against the Government of National Defence in which the ultra-Republican clubs and journals so persistently indulge. Belleville is constantly threatening to take the management of affairs into its own hands, and requires to be closely watched, although all its attempts at anything like a serious manifestation invariably end in failure. The heavy cannonading which has been going on for several days past against the southern forts seems to continue day and night.

The newspapers for several days past have been discussing the propriety of M. Jules Favre attending the London Conference on the Black Sea question. The *Débats* advocates his being present at it, while the *Sicile* maintains that his duty at the present moment is to remain at his post in Paris.

**Saturday, Jan. 14.**—The military report of yesterday evening remarks that during the past seventeen days the enemy has expended an immense amount of ammunition without doing any serious damage, owing to the conflagrations which have been caused being invariably arrested at their outbreak. The National Guards are again complimented, and the firmness of the population is pronounced to be admirable. To-day the French made an abortive sortie in the direction of Le Bourget, sustained by the eastern forts; and an attack which the Prussians made against the advanced posts at Drancy was equally void of result.

An official decree requires all private horses to be surrendered to the Government. It is intimated that 200 will be reserved for general use and be distributed among the various arrondissements, at the rate of one to every thousand inhabitants. The remainder will, of course, be sent to the slaughter-house. In like manner, all cows are to be surrendered, and, after reserving 3000—to be distributed in accordance with the principle observed with regard to horses—for the supply of milk to infants and invalids, the remainder will be killed and rationed out. At the present moment even bread is being rationed in certain arrondissements, owing to the run continually being made upon the bakers' shops, which are frequently emptied of their contents by eight o'clock in the morning, arising, it is said, from the influx of immigrants from the bombarded quarters. It is pretended, too, that there is some difficulty in getting such corn as we have left ground, and that the supply of flour to the bakers is consequently limited; but few believe either of these to be the true reasons why bread, black and gritty as it is, gets every day more scarce.

**Sunday, Jan. 15.**—It has transpired to-day that the American and Swiss Ministers and representatives of other foreign States have addressed a protest to Count Bismarck complaining that no notice of the intended bombardment was given, and requesting that their compatriots should now be allowed to leave Paris. As yet the Count has not replied. Meanwhile the bombardment continues, and the loss of life and injury occasioned thereby are considerable. We learn from the *Journal Officiel* that up to the 13th the number of killed was fifty-one, of whom eighteen were children and twelve women. One hundred and thirty-eight persons had been wounded, among whom there were forty-five women and twenty-one children. Yesterday a shell struck the dome of the Pantheon, and another fell near the Institute—the longest range as yet attained—but did not explode. The Seine has been crossed also by projectiles from the Krupp guns, and a shell fell near the Lyons railway station, no very great distance from the Bastille.

The bombardment is causing shoals of people to change their residence, and many families have crossed over to the right bank of the Seine. Mr. Richard Wallace has given an additional sum of 100,000*fr.*, this time for the benefit of families who may have suffered from the bombardment. Since the commencement of the siege he has given several millions of francs.

To-day General Trochu sent a parlementaire to Count Moltke complaining of the damage inflicted by the fire of the Prussian batteries upon schools and hospitals, stating that these buildings have been so frequently struck that it would seem they had been especially aimed at.

To-day orders are issued to the bakers to sell bread to none but their regular customers and then only on presentation of their butchers' ration-cards. This is causing no little excitement, on account of the numbers of people belonging to the bombarded quarters who have shifted their residence.

Rumours are current that Bourbaki has gained a great victory over the enemy and that the siege of Belfort is raised.

**Monday, Jan. 16.**—In reply to General Trochu's parlementaire of yesterday, Count Moltke replies that it was purely an accident that hospitals and ambulances have been struck by projectiles from the German batteries, and that it was owing principally to the long range and the fog. He also intimates that when the batteries are approached nearer the city the gunners will be able to take a better aim.

The *Journal Officiel* of Saturday published M. Jules Favre's circular to the French diplomatic agents abroad recounting the proceedings which have taken place relative to the Black Sea Conference since the news first reached Paris that Russia demanded a modification of the Treaties of 1856, and observing that the place of France in that Conference was marked out; but could she think of occupying it at a moment when she was entirely absorbed by the defence of her territory? He eventually consented, at M. Gambetta's request, to attend if Earl Granville would obtain a safe conduct for him. To-day we learn from the *Journal Officiel* that he has addressed a letter to our Foreign Secretary, in which he states that, owing to the bombardment, it is impossible for him to leave. When the situation permits, he says, he will proceed to London.

The bastions at Auteuil and Point du Jour have been firing all day, answering the Prussian fire against Fort Issy, which is exceedingly strong.

To-day there is a fresh rumour concerning Bourbaki; but it seems too good to be true. He is said to have invaded the Grand Duchy of Baden.

**Tuesday, Jan. 17.**—The *Journal des Débats* of this morning announced that Jules Favre has not yet received a safe conduct from Count Bismarck. It believes he would leave for London on this being sent.

The Mobiles to-day were ordered on duty in the bombarded quarters, to preserve order in case of fire, to protect property, and render assistance to the wounded.

The Prussian batteries have again concentrated their fire against Fort Issy.

**Wednesday, Jan. 18.**—To-day numerous preparations were made for a great military move. All day troops were marching through Paris, bound for the Porte de Neuilly, Porte d'Auteuil, or Passy. They marched merrily along the Avenues des Champs Elysées and de la Grande Armée, singing the "Marseillaise" and the "Chant du Départ." Many of them were accompanied by their wives, carrying their guns or

marching in the ranks beside them. Great crowds assembled in the Champs Elysées and other principal thoroughfares to see them pass; and the evident imminence of a great sortie caused no little excitement in Paris.

**Thursday, Jan. 19.**—Another great sortie has been made, and failed. The troops who passed through Paris yesterday, after encamping last night without the walls, were this morning led by Generals Vinoy and Ducrot, and directed by Trochu in person, against the enemy. The troops of General Vinoy advanced against Montretout, which was carried, after two hours and a half fighting. They then pushed on to Garches and occupied the heights of Buzenval, driving in the Prussian outposts. But the enemy now opened so heavy a fire that it became impossible to advance further or to place a single gun in position at Montretout, so as to reply to their cannonade. Meanwhile heavy reinforcements had reached the enemy, who at once advanced. The French rear, composed principally of National Guards, apparently panic-stricken by the heavy shelling they were undergoing, suddenly fell back, and their advanced companions, seeing them retire and the enemy advancing in force, judged it prudent to retreat, losing the centre of the position. After a hurried consultation of the Generals, Montretout was also evacuated, as well as a position still held to the left, and the troops retired upon their bivouacs of the preceding night. While this was passing on the left wing of the French army General Ducrot, who commanded the right wing, advanced with little resistance through Reuil and La Malmaison, fighting throughout the day at La Jonchère, and detaching a body of troops towards the park of Buzenval and the plateau of La Bergerie. But he failed in taking La Celle, St. Cloud, and thence flanking La Bergerie, and then marching upon Garches, where, with their united forces, the French might have withstood the Prussian advance. In order to sustain Ducrot's movement an armour-plated train was sent out on the railway to St. Germain, beyond Nanterre, consisting of an armour-plated locomotive and two carriages, each carrying a large swivel-gun. During General Vinoy's advance a very painful scene occurred. A National Guard refused to advance, whereupon his commander remonstrated with him. For reply he shot his officer dead, but was immediately in his turn ordered to be shot by a General who was near. A file of men was at once drawn up and the sentence executed.

During the sortie crowds of people assembled all round the Arc de Triomphe, on the Trocadero, and at Porte Maillot to obtain information and learn the result. In the adjacent avenues people stood in excited groups discussing the pending event. When it became known that the sortie had proved a total failure there was a general depression, and much talk of displacing Trochu, who had commanded the whole movement from an observatory in Mont Valérien. The French loss in the sortie must have been considerable, as Trochu demanded a truce of two days for the burial of the dead and the removal of the wounded.

To add to the depressive nature of events we received to-day by a pigeon the news that General Chanzy's Army of the Loire had been defeated by the enemy, who had occupied Le Mans.

No one expected that bread would ever be rationed; this morning, however, by a decree of the Government bread is for the future to be rationed out. The ration of every grown person is fixed at 300 grammes, and that of every child at 150. This measure, which seems of such an extreme nature, is not of good augury, and evidently portends that the end of the siege is not far distant.

**Friday, Jan. 20.**—The result of yesterday's sortie has had the effect of arousing the partisans of the Commune to action again. The *général* was beaten last night at eleven o'clock in the Belleville and Menilmontant quarters, summoning the National Guard to make a descent against the Hôtel de Ville; but as only a few hundred responded to the call, the design was abandoned. To-day the prefect of police has caused several regiments of National Guards to be stationed round the Hôtel de Ville, and mitrailleuses have been posted in the adjacent streets to give the partisans of the Commune a warm reception in the event of their presenting themselves with hostile intentions.

Additional troops were marched out to Mont Valérien this morning, and considerable crowds collected round Porte Maillot and in the adjacent avenues, anxious for the earliest tidings. Shortly after noon they saw the first body of troops re-enter Paris, and read in their cast-down faces that the hopes in which they had indulged were again at an end. Numbers of women were among the crowd, looking for husbands, sons, and other relatives, and anxious inquiries were from time to time addressed to those coming from the field of battle. When the full truth became generally known, people could hardly restrain giving way to their despair. The Mayors of the various arrondissements met at three o'clock, the members of the Government being present, it is said, at the gathering, which was a most excited one. The evening was very wet, and there were consequently but few people on the Boulevards, but such as were there joined in condemnation of General Trochu. At the clubs the most violent language was used regarding him, and the meetings were stormier than on any previous occasion.

**Saturday, Jan. 21.**—To-day rumours are current of Trochu's resignation. A grand council sat all day, composed of the Provisional Government, the Ministers, and the Generals of Division. It is reported that it was decided at it that Trochu should be replaced by Vinoy, but as yet nothing is known for certain.

This evening there were stormy meetings at the clubs in consequence of the failure of Thursday's sortie. A band of some 800 rioters, many of them National Guards, descending from the clubs of Belleville, arrived during the night in front of Mazas. After a few shots had been fired, they summoned the governor of the prison to give up the keys. Upon his doing so, they proceeded to release Flourens, Millière, and other prisoners, and carried them in triumph to Belleville, whence they made a descent on the Mairie with the view of making it the headquarters of the insurrection. After having appropriated some 2000 rations of bread, as their supporters were far from numerous, and the majority of these delayed putting in an appearance, they evacuated the municipal building, but, as yet, give no signs of finally dispersing.

A great inundation has occurred at Smyrna by the giving way of the dykes. The railway bridge at Aidin fell in with a train of fifteen carriages, by which four persons were killed.

The fine theatre of Santiago has been burnt. Two thousand persons had just retired from hearing Madame Carlotto Patti. The fire broke out on the stage by the ignition of gas accumulated below. Four persons lost their lives.

The New Zealand Government have entered into an arrangement with an American steam-ship company for the conveyance of the mails from this country, via New York, the Central Pacific Railroad, and San Francisco. The subsidy is to be £75,000 per annum.

## THE FARM.

The monthly meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England was held, at Hanover-square, on Wednesday last. The Wolverhampton show will be held in July, a week earlier than usual; and at the conference of Mr. Jenkins with the land agents and farmers of Shropshire and Staffordshire, regarding the farm-prize competition, the following conditions were agreed upon:—No arable farm competing to be less than 200 acres, and on dairying farms the stock to consist of at least twenty cows, the principal object being dairying; tenant farmers must pay a bonâ fide rent for three fourths of the land in their occupation; every competitor to enter all land in his occupation; and the last day of entry to be March 25. The local subscribers to the farm prize have placed an additional sum of £50 at the disposal of the society, to be awarded by the judges for any special feature in the competing farms. The prizes offered by the local committee for live stock, wool, butter, cheese, and dairymaids, amounting to £1000, was ordered to be incorporated in the society's prize-list. The larger portion of this sum, as special prizes, has been given by noblemen and gentlemen in the district. Mr. R. H. Masfen, of Pendeford, was elected a member of council, in place of Mr. Hassall, who resigned; and Mr. Milward junior steward of live stock, in place of Mr. D. R. Davies, who retires by rotation. In order to show the society's appreciation of Mr. Amos's services as consulting engineer for more than twenty years, the council, in accepting his resignation, resolved to solicit him to retain his connection with the society by accepting the post of honorary consulting engineer, as well as a vote of thanks and the society's large gold medal.

At the Smithfield Club meeting Mr. Torr's motion that the herdsmen be admitted to show their own stock was carried. The restriction for animals to be exhibited twice was withdrawn, so that for the future young steers can appear again in the older classes. Lord Penrhyn declined the office of president elect, and begged the club's acceptance of £100. Eight senior councilmen, not exhibitors, are to act with the stewards in the selection of judges; and the light-weight sheep class is taken out of the crossbreds and left in with Leicesters and long-wools.

The executive committee of the French Peasant Farmers' Seed Fund held a large meeting, on Monday, at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet-street. More than £2000 in donations were promised, and about half of it is paid up, as well as many subscriptions in kind. Mr. Howard's motion to empower the executive to send an agent to commence distributing was enlarged upon by Mr. Jenkins, who proposed to send one or more agents. Mr. Caird, however, proposed that the distributing should be left to the discretion of the committee, who should use as much as possible the existing agricultural organisation in France, and this motion was carried unanimously.

The Dublin Spring Show, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, takes place this year on Tuesday, April 11, and the last day of entry is March 10. About £200 is given in prizes for cattle, with £20 for the best bull calved in 1870, and the £155 Towneley plate for the best bull of any age or breed. £40 is distributed among swine, and a good amount among poultry. The yearling bulls at this show is one of the great features of the exhibition, and is probably the best sight of excellent stock reared in the sister island.

Lord Walsingham's celebrated flock of prize Southdowns comes to the hammer about the end of June or early in July. Under Mr. Wood's management and Day, the Babraham shepherd's, training, the flock has for later years stood supreme at all the great agricultural shows in this country, and also on the Continent, whither a large number of sheep have been exported. The shorthorn herd, bred from Mr. Fawkes and Mr. Stanhope's stocks, with several fine specimens of the J tribe, is to be sold on March 18, at Merton Hall, Theford.

Nothing better can show the interest taken by our breeders of stock than the desire shown to obtain good animals of a certain breed, irrespective of trouble and cost. Two years ago Mr. Cochrane, of Canada, visited this country and bought a young heifer, Duchess 97th, for a fabulous price. Her offspring, a fine red bull calf, by Fourteenth Duke of Thorndale, a pure bred American Duke bull, has been repurchased by Mr. Thornton, for Colonel Kingscote, of Gloucestershire, at a price almost equal to the cost of the dam. The calf is said to be one of the most promising young animals in America, and will probably reach this country, with some other shorthorns bred in the States, early in April.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Lady Selsey was proved in the London Court under £3000 personality; and that of the Hon. Charles Thomas Clifford under a nominal sum.

The will of John Hill Clifton, Esq., formerly District Registrar of the Probate Court at Worcester, was proved under £70,000 personality.

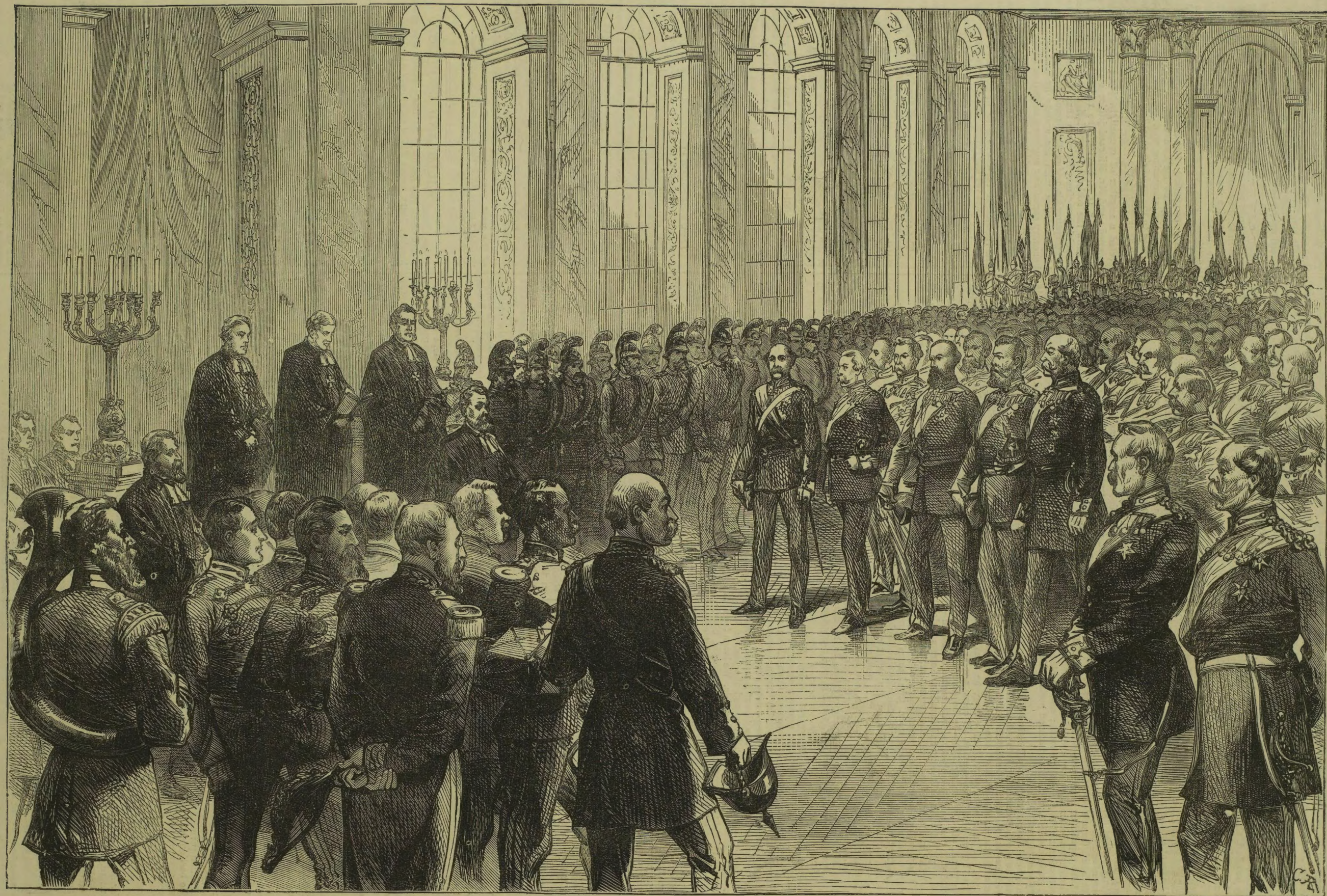
The will of Benjamin Bacon Williams, Esq., formerly of Buscot Park, Berks, and 58, Westbourne-terrace; and late of Buscot Lodge, Warwick-road, Maida-hill, and of Crown-court, London, was proved, on the 12th ult., under £600,000 personality, by the testator's son, Mountcharles Easthorpe Williams, Esq.; his sons-in-law, Joseph Hankey Dobree, Esq., and the Rev. G. A. Smith; the Rev. W. F. Elrington, B.A.; and Charles Griffiths, Esq., of the Saddlers' Company, the joint acting executors. The will is dated Oct. 22 last, and a codicil Dec. 10. The testator has liberally provided for his wife, sons, and daughters, and left to each of his executors a legacy of £250, free. He has bequeathed £500 to the treasurer of the fund for decayed members of the Stock Exchange.

The will of Alfred Smith Evans, Esq., of Mariemont, Edgbaston, Warwick, was proved at Birmingham, under £250,000 personality, by James Miller, Esq., of 20, Hyde Park-gate South, the acting executor. The will bears date Feb. 5, 1870, and contains bequests to the following charitable local institutions at Birmingham, all free of duty, viz.:—To the General Hospital and Queen's Hospital, each £1000; the Protestant Dissenting Charity School, Graham-street; the Bluecoat Charity School, the General Dispensary, and the Children's Hospital, each £300; and to the Life-Boat Institution, London, £500.

In our recent notice of the will of the late Mr. Philip Eyles Patton, of 6, Dean-street, Park-lane, we omitted to state that the proof under £50,000 was in respect of his English property only. Besides his property in England, he left personal estate to a large amount in India. He bequeathed to his widow an immediate legacy of £5000, and an annuity for her life of £2000; and the residue of his property, subject to legacies to Daniel Kemp West and Robert Hart, his executors, is given to various members of his family.

General Ioff, composer of the Russian National Hymn, died, on Dec. 28, at his estate in the Government of Kowno.





PROCLAIMING THE GERMAN EMPEROR: RELIGIOUS SERVICE IN THE GALERIE DES GLACES, PALACE OF VERSAILLES.





MUNICIPAL CANTEN AT THE CORNER OF THE BOULEVARD POISSONNIERE, PARIS.  
(SKETCH BY BALLOON POST.)



## BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Bellefield, Blackheath Park, the wife of Charles Douglas Fox, Esq., C.E., of a son.

On Nov. 12, 1870, at Bathurst, New South Wales, the wife of the Rev. S. H. Marsden, D.D., Bishop of Bathurst, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 31st ult., at Lyleston, Cardross, Dumbartonshire, by the Rev. Robert Frew, D.D., St. Ninian's, Ernest Smith to Janet Eliza, eldest daughter of Forrest Frew, Esq. No cards.

On the 31st ult., at St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, the Rev. Herbert Alfred Holme, B.A., son of Samuel Holme, Esq., Royal-crescent, Bath, to Emma, second surviving daughter of the Rev. C. J. Fynes-Clinton, Rector of Cromwell, Notts.

## DEATHS.

On Dec. 30, 1870, at Jullundur, Bengal, Ensign R. H. Gillmor, 92nd Highlanders, youngest son of the Vicar of Illingworth, Yorkshire, in his 20th year.

On the 3rd ult., at Ingwell, Cumberland, Samuel Lindow, Esq., J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant for Cumberland, in his 72nd year.

On the 25th ult., at 41, Royal York-crescent, Clifton, Bristol, Emily, youngest and last surviving daughter of the late Lieutenant Habersfield, R.N.

On the 17th ult., at the Water-gate, Chester, Frank Parker, third son of Henry Parker, Esq., M.D., of Overton, Flintshire, aged 41 years.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 11.

**SUNDAY, Feb. 5.**—Septuagesima Sunday. Full moon, 2.2 p.m. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.; the Rev. James William Vivian, D.D., Minor Canon; special evening service, 7 p.m.; the Rev. F. W. Holland, Minister of Quebec Chapel. Chapels Royal: St. James's, morning, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal; Whitehall, morning and afternoon, the Rev. Wm. W. Jones, B.D., Vicar of Summer-town; Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A.; 7.0 p.m. the Rev. Archer Gurney, M.A., Chaplain of Paris.

**MONDAY, 6.**—Joseph Priestley, chemist and philosopher, died, 1804. Meetings: Royal Institution (general), 2 p.m.; Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Dr. Ginsburg on the Moabit Stone); London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Biology); Entomological Society, 7 p.m.; Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m.; Medical Society, 8 p.m.; Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. B. Savile on the Evidence of the Egyptian Monuments to the Sojourn of the Israelites in Egypt); Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain M. Drake on Government Breach-loading Rifles); National Social Science Association, 8 p.m.

**TUESDAY, 7.**—Battle of Eylau (victory of Napoleon over the Russians), 1807. Meetings: Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Ethnological Society, 8 p.m.; Zoological Society, 9 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Foster on Nutrition).

**WEDNESDAY, 8.**—Solemn Funeral of George Peabody at Portland, U.S. (Prince Arthur a mourner), 1870. Meetings: The Soane Museum opens; Royal Literary Fund, 3 p.m.; Geological and Graphic Societies, 8 p.m.; Royal Microscopical Society (anniversary) 8 p.m.; British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.; Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Dr. Christopher Dresser on Ornamentation as High Art).

**THURSDAY, 9.**—Proclamation of a Republic at Rome, 1849. Meetings: London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Barff on Poisons); Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.; University of London, 8 p.m. (Professor Marks on Jewish Literature); Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.; Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Cope on Painting); Royal Society and Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Davy's Discoveries). Meeting of Parliament.

**FRIDAY, 10.**—Marriage of the Queen and Prince Consort, 1840.—Meetings: Royal Astronomical Society (anniversary), 3 p.m.; Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m.; Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.; Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., on Ships and Guns, 9 p.m.).

**SATURDAY, 11.**—Professor William Thomas Brande, of the Royal Institution, died, 1866. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society promenade, 2.30 p.m.; Royal Eticnic Society, 3.45 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Rev. W. H. Channing on the Laws of Human Life as Revealed in History).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 11.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 2	2 25	2 45	3 4	3 23	3 41	3 58
12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1
3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1
4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1
5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1
6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1
7 1	7 1	7 1	7 1	7 1	7 1	7 1

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A. M.	Maximum, read at 10 P. M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A. M. next morning.		
18	29.412	38.7	34.5	93	8	34.4	44.1	SW. SSW. S.S.E.	129	.066	
19	29.422	35.7	34.2	95	6	25.4	38.9	SSW. WSW. W.	115	.018	
20	29.422	35.7	35.0	98	10	28.5	38.5	N. E. NNE.	207	.000	
21	29.463	37.4	35.0	92	10	35.6	38.3	E. E.S.E.	234	.017	
22	29.466	36.5	35.0	95	10	31.2	44.1	SE. E. N.E.	348	.410	
23	29.466	36.5	35.0	95	10	31.1	38.7	N.E.	404	.105	
24	30.058	34.3	31.5	91	9	24.0	38.4	N.E.	533	.020*	
25	29.494	30.7	24.3	79	9	29.8	32.0	N.E. NNE. N.	386	.015*	
26	30.042	30.1	25.1	83	3	26.5	33.5	N. NNE.	314	.000	
27	30.220	30.3	22.3	78	7	25.4	33.7	N. NNE.	260	.000	
28	30.151	31.0	25.9	83	10	26.9	33.6	NNE.	123	.000	
29	30.123	31.8	28.5	92	10	30.5	36.0	NNE.	170	.000	
30	30.123	31.8	28.5	92	10	30.8	33.5	NNE. N.E. E.	198	.000	
31	30.183	31.5	26.4	81	8	29.7	33.5	E.	344	.000	

\* Rain and snow. † Melted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—

JAN. 18 TO JAN. 24.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.422	29.422	29.422	29.422	29.422	29.422	29.422	29.422	29.422
Temperature of Air	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7
Temperature of Evaporation	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2
Direction of Wind	SW.	SSW.	N.E.	E.	SSW.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.

JAN. 25 TO JAN. 31.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.422	29.422	29.422	29.422	29.422	29.422	29.422	29.422	29.422
Temperature of Air	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7
Temperature of Evaporation	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2
Direction of Wind	N.E.	N.	N.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.	NNE.

**NATIONAL PICTURE OF THE QUEEN.** by "Lowes Dickenson: the PRINCESS OF WALES'S PICTURE, and other Works of Art, ON VIEW at the CITY GALLERY, 155, Leadenhall-street (three doors from Cornhill). Hours Ten till Five. Admission Sixpence.

**DORÉ GALLERY.**—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street. EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c., at the New Gallery. Open Ten till Six. Gas at Dusk. Admission, 1s.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.** THE WINTER EXHIBITION of Sketches and Studies is now OPEN DAILY, from Nine till Six, at the Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.** THE NINTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES is now OPEN, at 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. Gas on dark days. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

**THE COAST OF NORWAY.** An Exhibition of Drawings and Paintings, by ELIJAH WALTON, including "The Midnight Sun."—PALL-MALL GALLERY, 48, Pall-mall (Mr. Thompson's). Admission, with Catalogue, 1s. Ten till Dusk.

**SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.** Examinations in Drawing in Elementary Day Schools for the Poor.—The Science and Art Department will, under prescribed regulations, hold examinations through the agency of the Managers in National, Parochial, or other Day Schools for the Poor. These examinations will take place on March 8. Payments to the managers and prizes to the children and pupil teachers are offered on the results of these examinations. Application for examination must be made on or before Feb. 14. Further information may be obtained from the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, W.—By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can now be supplied by post, direct from the Office, 193, Strand, W.C., at the reduced rate of £1 5s. 8d. per annum, or 6s. 5d. per quarter, to be paid in advance. This subscription will cover the ordinary Double Numbers and the special Christmas Supplements.

Post-Office Orders should be made payable to the Publisher. The Subscription for Copies which are to be sent Abroad varies according to the amount required for their transmission.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be obtained at any of the Railway Bookstalls in England and Wales for 5d. each single Number. Notice of any difficulty in buying the paper at this price should be sent to the Publisher, 193, Strand, W.C.

**DISTRESSED FRENCH PEASANTRY.**—ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, Piccadilly.—On THURSDAY, FEB. 7, Mr. HERBERT WALTON has consented gratuitously to give READINGS and RECITATIONS from the Works of CHARLES DICKENS and other Authors for the above object.—Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony 2s.; Arena, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; Messrs. Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street, W.; Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; and Messrs. Keith, Prosser, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside.

**PARADISE and the PERI.** Cantata, composed for the last Birmingham Musical Festival, will be performed, for the first time in London, with other works, vocal and instrumental, at his Concerts, ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY EVENINGS, FEB. 7 and 14, under the direction of the Composer. Artists—Madame Vanhulst, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Band and Chorus, 350 Performers. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 2s., and 1s., to be had at St. James's Hall, the principal Musicellers', and of Mr. J. P. Barnett, Eton Villa, St. Paul's-road, N.W.

**MONTHLY POPULAR CONCERTS.**—St. John's-wood (Eyre Arms).—Director, Mr. Ridley Prentice. First Concert on THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 9. Messrs. Straus, Piatf, Ridley Prentice, and Minson. Vocalist, Madame Dowland. Subscription for the Three Concerts, Half a Guinea. Single Tickets, 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s., of Mr. Ridley Prentice, 8, Angel Park-gardens, Brixton; and at the Music Shops.

**WEDNESDAY NEXT.**—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS. ST. JAMES'S HALL. Artists at the Last Concert:—Madame Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Euliqua, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Loewes and Mr. Fanning. Pianoforte, Mr. Richard. The Part-Music under the direction of Mr. Fielding. Conductor, Mr. J. L. Hutton. Stalls, 6s. (Family Tickets for Four, 21s.); Balcony, 3s.; Arena, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; Chappell and Co., New Bond-street; Keith, Prosser, and Co., Cheapside; Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

**WEDNESDAY NEXT.**—Notice.—The LAST of the Weekly BALLAD CONCERTS will be given on WEDNESDAY NEXT, FEB. 8, but, in consequence of the great success that has attended the series, arrangements have been made for one Extra Concert on ASH WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22. Tickets for both Concerts should be applied for at once to Austin, St. James's Hall; and Boosey and Co., 28, Holles-street.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Monday to Friday Next at Three. New and Varied ENTERTAINMENTS in Opera Theatre, Original War Sketches in Picture Gallery, War Court, Tropical Department with Giant Ferns and Palms, Fine Arts Courts, Technological Gallery, &c.

Admission—Monday to Friday, One Shilling. Saturday, 2s. 6d.; or by Guinea Season Tickets. Present issue dating twelve months from Feb. 1.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S** New Entertainment, A SENSATION NOVEL, in Three Volumes, by W. S. Gilbert; Music by German Reed; after which, BADEN, BADEN, by Mr. Conroy Grain. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**—The CHRISTY MINSTRELS' FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES, given every Afternoon and Evening during the Christmas week in the Great Hall, achieved a success truly marvellous. Notwithstanding the vast accommodation afforded for the Holiday Visitors, it proved altogether inadequate to the demand for places. At each performance, four before the hour of commencement, some thousands of persons were unable to obtain admission to any part of the Hall. On Boxing Day upwards of seven thousand persons paid for admission to the two performances—undoubtedly the greatest return given by any place of amusement in London.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**—The extraordinary success of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY PROGRAMME fully justifies the Managers in announcing its repetition EVERY NIGHT, and also on every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon, until further notice. All the new Songs, Dances, and Burlesques, introduced during the Christmas week with such unqualified success.—Proprietors, Messrs. Moore and Burgess.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**—THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS' Great Holiday Programme Every Night at Eight, Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three and Eight, until further notice. All the new Songs, Dances, and Burlesques, introduced during the Christmas week with such unqualified success.—Proprietors, Messrs. Moore and Burgess.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.**—Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatteaton.—Morning Performances of the Grand Pantomime every Wednesday and Saturday until Feb. 25.—On MONDAY, FEB. 6, her Majesty's Servants will perform a New and Original Farce, entitled RULE BRITANNIA. After which will be produced the Drury Lane Grand Comic Christmas Annual, entitled THE DRAGON OF WANTLEY; or, Harlequin and Old Mother Shipton. Written by E. L. Blanchard, with Characteristic Scenery by William Beverley. Characters in the Opening by Misses Victoria Vokes, Jessie Vokes, Rosina Vokes, and Harriet Coveney; Messrs. Fred Vokes, F. Moreland, Paydon Vokes, H. Naylor, and Charles Steyne. In the Harlequinade, Messrs. E. Evans and W. H. Harvey, Clowns; Paul Herring and J. Morris, Pantalons; Misses Rosina Vokes and Jessie Vokes, Columbines; Miss Lizzie Grosvenor, Harlequina; the Pocket-Sims Reeves, Mr. Colliard; with various other attractions. The Music arranged by Mr. W. C. Levey; the Ballets, Grotesques, and Children's Scenes arranged by Mr. John Crompton; the whole produced under the direction of Mr. Edward Stirling. Prices from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open from Half-past Six. Commence at Seven o'clock. Box Office open from Ten till Five daily.

**AMY ROBSART.**—In answer to numerous applications, it is respectfully announced this Drama will be REVIVED on MONDAY, FEB. 27. Box Office open from Ten till Five daily.—THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

**THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.**—On MONDAY NEXT, and during the Week, at Seven, THE POOR SOLDIER; after which, at a Quarter to Eight, THE PALACE OF TRUTH—Messrs. Buckstone, Kendal, Everill, Clark, Rogers, and Brail; Messdames Robertson, Chippendale, C. Hill, E. Wright, and Fanny Gwynn; followed by UNCLE'S WILL—Mr. Kendal and Miss Robertson; and THE SPECTRE BRIDGROOM. Box Office open daily from Ten till Five.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at Seven, TO OBLIGE BENSON. At Eight, Revival of the celebrated Comedy, NAYALTY ENTANGLEMENTS, in which Miss Larkin and Mr. W. Farnon will appear. At Nine, JENNY LIND, in which Mrs. John Wood will give her famous imitations of Thiens, Patti, Mario, and Karl Formes. To conclude with AN UNHAPPY PAIR. On Thursday, Feb. 9, New Grand Historical Burlesque, VESTA, by H. B. Farnie; the Music by Frank Musgrave; supported by Mrs. John Wood and the full company. Box Office, Eleven to Six.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.**—Immense Success of the New Pantomime, RIDE A COCK-HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS; or, Harlequin and the Silver Amazons. Morning Performances Every Monday and Thursday, at 12.30. Pantomime Every Evening, at Seven.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, Holborn.** LULU, the eighth Wonder of the World, on MONDAY, FEB. 6. "The term 'extraordinary' was never more properly applied to any entertainment than to that given by Mlle. Lulu, in the Concert Hall, Cremorne, on Thursday last. The performance was a private one, and was witnessed only by the representatives of the press and the elite of the profession. These gentlemen have, of course, seen the 'seven wonders of the world' as at present constituted, but in the performance of Mlle. Lulu they undoubtedly found the eighth. Shall we be accused of stating that which 'is not' when we inform our readers that this young and beautiful lady performs the seemingly impossible feat of flying perpendicularly a distance of 25 ft.? Yet such is the fact. Standing upon the floor she reaches a bound, reaches a platform suspended in mid air at the height we have mentioned. More than this, we are not dealing in any copy-phyl when we state that Mlle. Lulu performs the never-before-attempted feat of turning a triple somersault, making three complete evolutions in the air before alighting. Leaving a bar high enough to turn the brain of the longest-headed inhabitant of Christendom, round she goes, and down she comes to the net expanded below, and a fall of sixteen feet, with a double somersault midway, is to her a 'trifle light as air.' The platform, elevated at a giddy height, upon which she alights in many of her feats, is but eighteen inches wide; and the net to which we have alluded seems scarcely necessary, so accurate is her balance, and so correct is her judgment. If Mlle. Lulu is an angel, her wings are hidden; but flying is, without doubt, her forte. In her handsome person courage, grace, and endurance, and the sensation of the coming season will be found in her extraordinary performance."—Era, Jan. 15.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.**—In order to give effect to the incredible performances of LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, the roof of the Amphitheatre has been raised 20 feet. Seats should be booked at once. Box-office open from Ten till Four.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, Holborn.** Increased attractions, and all the Great Equestrian, Gymnastic, and Acrobatic Acts as usual. The entire Press unanimously of opinion that the Entertainment at the Amphitheatre, Holborn, is the best ever given in this country. At Seven o'clock, commence at Half-past.—Morning Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Open at Two; commence Half-past.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

There is peace!—that is to say, there is cessation from blood-shedding. For the first time for six months we have no military operation to chronicle, save that, according to the French authorities, the Germans "continue movements and occupy various positions," while the army of Bourbaki, 80,000 strong, has fled into Switzerland. But there is no fighting. The armistice is to last until noon on the 19th of the present month.

Paris, which was capitulating when we last wrote, has surrendered, and the forts around the city are occupied by Germans. Thus the capital lies completely in the power of the enemy, who could lay it in ashes at his will. The terms are that the soldiers of Paris shall deliver over all their arms, and shall remain inside as prisoners of war, the National Guard alone retaining its weapons, and being responsible for order. A line of demarcation, across which no German is to pass, is drawn round Paris. The Imperial army is not to enter the capital during the armistice. France is to elect a National Assembly, which is to meet immediately and decide whether the war shall continue, or on what conditions it shall be ended, and the Germans are to afford every facility for carrying on the elections. Paris is so far deposed from her headship that the new Parliament is to meet in Bordeaux. Not only is there to be no hindrance to the victualling of the city, but the besiegers are on sent in three millions of rations, and the organisation of means of supply is rapidly proceeding. The French for the present desire that no persons shall be allowed to enter Paris, and the rule is said to have been so rigidly complied with that the English representative at Versailles has been requested not to ask leave to go in.

Whatever may happen, therefore, Paris can have no active part in possible hostilities. The Queen is practically off the board. The forts alone can dominate the metropolis, and the German army is released and ready for any other service. The question is whether other service will be demanded of it and of the rest of the Emperor's forces? Will the National Assembly decide for the acceptance of the Imperial terms, with such modifications as may be obtained?

For these terms, as at present understood, are tremendous. We stated last week what were the requisitions of the Allies after the second overthrow of Napoleon. They were called oppressive and humiliating. They followed a war of many years and French invasion of half Europe. But let us see what the Germans demand at the end of a six-months' war. Cession of Alsace, of Lorraine, of Metz, of Belfort, is the answer to "not an inch of the soil." Twenty first-class French ships of war are to supply to Germany a ready-made navy. The Emperor must have a French colony, too, and he will have Pondicherry, the principal French settlement in Asia. Lastly, the pecuniary demand is £400,000,000 sterling.

It is too late to discuss the righteousness or unrighteousness of such enormous requirements. Perhaps the Germans, who have so much to say about the shopkeepers of England, have not scorned an old trade device, and have asked a much larger price than the one they are willing to take after bargaining. Perhaps, although they officially declare that no neutral Powers shall be heard in the matter, and that, as the war had been localised, the treaty shall be, the Imperial counsellors may intend to affect a submission to the public opinion of Europe, to which they have made such constant appeals during the struggle, and may design to be moved by representations from friendly nations. But these are mere possibilities. The stubborn fact is that the iron heel of the conqueror is on the neck of the conquered. The armies of France are everywhere beaten, and Paris lies defenceless under the German guns. Is there an alternative left to France? She is free to debate upon the propositions, and there are 670,000 men of all arms sternly waiting to hear her decision.

We have said that some modification of these terms is very possible; we may say that we have little doubt that it is intended. But it will not be such a modification as will affect their principle. Alsace and Lorraine the Germans already consider as their own, and have begun to govern them as German provinces. Even if they should agree to hold Metz and Belfort, or only the former, for a term of years, perhaps until the conditions that may finally be agreed upon shall be fulfilled, the new conquest will take a couple of millions of Frenchmen into Germany. The dismemberment of France is already virtually accomplished. Suppose that the National Assembly should refuse to confirm this, or, as is more probable, should refuse even to debate upon the demand that France should assent to the cession, what then? The German army holds the provinces amid the loudly expressed applause of the German nation, which is prepared to send forth new thousands, at need, to keep what has been won, while the conquerors trample out resistance elsewhere. As for the ships, the humiliation is severe, but it may be borne, and the scrap of a colony is scarcely worth contending over. But the money! The sum may have been set down not at random, but with the haughty carelessness of a victor; but reduce it by one half, and then it is a demand compliance with which will so effectually cripple the nation that for years the German menace will be carried out, and



France will be unable to take her place in the European family. Not, of course, that, in peace, and with all her splendid resources in full development, any reasonable debt should be a millstone round the neck of France; but what is she now? At what rate could a nation without a settled Government, and at the end of an exhausting war, expect capital to be advanced? In short, the elements of extreme humiliation are the essence of the German terms. Territory is to be taken away, and a fearful drain upon national resources is to be set flowing. That is the end of the war into which the last Prime Minister of France went with "a light heart."

M. Favre, of course, knew that some such terms must be proposed, but he had no choice about taking the step preliminary to their being presented, for Paris was starving. At the best its holding out was but a question of days, and the same want of organisation which has marked the whole war on the French side was seen at the last. There had been a miscalculation of resources; but it mattered little at the time it was discovered, for the only reason for endeavouring to resist was gone, the last outlying army had been cut off. M. Favre had but to surrender the city. M. Gambetta, who is still in some sort recognised as the depository of power, though he has been forbidden to act independently, still cries, "*War à outrance!*" and declares that France wants a National Assembly that shall decide for war; meantime bids the levies to drill. It is painful to use the words which justice dictates in regard to this madness. Von Moltke has used them—let us quote the greatest strategist of the day—"Gambetta's war is now murder." We know not what else to call it, we know not what else posterity will call it. Coldly enough sounds any counsel which England can now give to France, yet what other counsel can be given than to make the best terms she can to bid the bloodshed finally cease; and then, turning with all her heart and soul to her reforms and resources, labour in the certain hope of better times. Such come to nations as to men who struggle to deserve them.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, will, in accordance with the latest arrangements, leave Osborne House on Tuesday next for Windsor Castle, where the Court will remain until after the celebration of the marriage of Princess Louise.

The Queen is in the enjoyment of good health.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport, Isle of Wight, officiated and administered the sacrament of the holy communion.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has taken her customary daily walks and drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

Her Majesty has entertained at dinner during the week Earl De Grey; Lieutenant-General Viscount Templeton, K.C.B.; Viscount Halifax; Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B.; Major-General Sir Henry James, Colonel the Hon. Charles Lindsey, and the Dowager Lady Shelley.

Prince Arthur, attended by Lieutenant Pickard, left Osborne, on Monday, for Woolwich, to rejoin his regiment. His Royal Highness has recovered from the effects of the sprained ankle from which he has suffered during the last three weeks.

The Prince of Leiningen arrived at Osborne, on Tuesday, on a visit to the Queen.

The Duchess Dowager of Athole and Miss Macgregor have left Osborne.

Lady Churchill has succeeded the Duchess Dowager of Athole as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Hon. Harriet Phipps has succeeded the Hon. Emily Cathcart as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

Colonel the Hon. Dudley De Ros has succeeded Lord Alfred Paget as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow officiated. The Prince of Wales returned to Sandringham House, on Monday, from London. Their Royal Highnesses have entertained a select circle of friends at Sandringham during the week. The Princess takes daily walking and driving exercise, accompanied by her guests.

### APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS LOUISE.

The Queen has commanded to be made a tunic and trimming of guipure of Carrickmacross lace for the trousseau of Princess Louise, at the Bath and Shirley Industrial School, on the estate of Mr. Shirley, of Ealington, at Carrickmacross, in the county of Monaghan. The Duchess of Argyll has selected, at the establishment of Messrs. Mackay, Cunningham, and Co., Edinburgh, a magnificent pearl necklace of two rows, valued at between £600 and £700, as the present from Kintyre to the Princess. At Inverary the subscriptions have amounted to upwards of £180. The Marquis of Lorne has expressed his desire that the bridal gift should consist of a carriage and a pair of ponies, the burgh arms to be emblazoned on the carriage. The officers and men of the Argyll Artillery Volunteers intend to present their Colonel, the Marquis, with a marriage gift.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein attended an amateur concert, on Tuesday, given at St. Mark's School, Windsor, by the ladies and gentlemen of the Windsor and Eton Amateur Madrigal Society, in aid of the Windsor Parish Church Improvement Fund.

The Archbishop of Dublin has arrived at Maurigy's Hotel from the Palace, Dublin.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have arrived at Eastwell Park, Kent, from town.

The Marquis of Hartington, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, arrived at Dublin Castle on Saturday last.

The Earl and Countess of Derby arrived at their residence in St. James's-square, on Tuesday, from Knowsley Park.

The Right Hon. Hugh Childers, with Mrs. Childers, embarked on Monday at Newhaven, on board the Black Eagle, Admiralty yacht, for a short cruise for the benefit of his health.

Parliamentary dinners will be given on Wednesday next by the Premier, Earl Granville, the Duke of Richmond, and the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.

### THE CHURCH.

#### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, G., to be Vicar of Brockworth, Gloucestershire.  
Ames, Francis W.; Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet.  
Bleasdale, A. G.; Curate of Mexborough.  
Brownjohn, J.; Vicar of St. Benedict's, Norwich.  
Castleden, Geo.; Curate of St. James's, Dover.  
Chalker, A. B.; Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral.  
Du Boulay, John George; Canon of Stourton, Wilts.  
Finwill, Edward; Curate of Horsmonden, Kent.  
Greenwood, S.; Curate of Badsoworth.  
Harper, E. T. H.; Rector and Vicar of Luddington, Lincolnshire.  
Hodgson, J. T.; Curate of Aston.  
Hopkins, Charles; Vicar of Oundle, Northamptonshire.  
Nash, H. A.; Curate of St. John's, Ladywood, Birmingham.  
McNair, Harry Bingham; Curate of Hampton Lucy, Warwick.  
Miller, John C.; Residential Canon in Worcester Cathedral.  
Pennington, Gervase Rainey; Rector of Teffont Evyas, Wilts.  
Preston, J.; Rector of Freemantle, near Southampton.  
Sedgwick, A.; Vicar of Tovil, near Maidstone, Kent.  
Swalwell, J.; Curate of Thorngaby.  
Tooth, Charles; Vicar of Grandborough.  
Tyssen, D. A.; Curate of Staines; Rector of South Hackney.  
Whittle, Charles; Chaplain of the Sevenoaks Union.  
Willy, J.; Curate of Great and Little Driffield.

The Bishop of Lond on has taken up his residence at London House, St. James's-square.

Dr. Huxtable, the newly-consecrated Bishop of Mauritius, has gone to his diocese by the Brindisi route.

The erection of a magnificent reredos, presented by Mrs. Hesketh, of Gwyrych Castle, has completed the ornamentation of the choir and chancel of St. Asaph's Cathedral. The design is by Mr. Gilbert Scott, R.A. It consists of an entablature in alabaster, with arcading on each side. The sculpturing which adorns the entablature represents the Procession to the Place of Crucifixion. The cost of the reredos is about £600.

On the 12th ult. the little church of Iwerne Minster, Dorset, was reopened, after a restoration at a cost of £1100. The work in the chancel, at an expense of £400, was undertaken by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and their lessee of the tithes, Mr. T. B. Bower, and carried out from the designs of Mr. E. Christian, architect; whilst that in the body of the church was entrusted to Mr. T. Wyatt. Among the special gifts may be mentioned the altar-cloth, worked by Mrs. Acton, wife of the Vicar; three memorial windows in the chancel, besides one previously placed there; and a brass lectern by Captain Boulton, a zealous supporter of the work.

A very handsome reredos of Caen stone and coloured marbles has been erected in the chancel of the old parish Church of St. Mary, Willesden. It is of very light tracery, through the open work of which the hitherto partially blocked-up east window, by Ward and Hughes, is seen to great advantage. The reredos is a memorial to several of the Mason family, who resided in the parish. A well-designed pavement of mosaics and encaustic tiles has also been laid down in the sacristy. Both reredos and pavement were designed by Mr. Tarver. The pavement is given by Mrs. Metcalfe as a memorial of her late husband.

Sir Tatton Sykes has commissioned Mr. Street, A.R.A., to rebuild the church of Helperthorpe-on-the-Wolds. This will be the fourth church which Mr. Street will have rebuilt on Sir Tatton's estates, the others being Weaverthorpe, Fimber, and Thixendale. At Barton-le-Street M. Meynell Ingram has built a new church in the Norman style, using up all the highly-interesting sculptures of the old church. This is nearly ready. At Amotherby the Rev. C. P. Peach has entered upon a thorough restoration and enlargement of the church (aided by subscriptions), under the care of Mr. Fowler Jones. In removing the pews an effigy in chain armour and two grave covers of the Bordesden family, dating from about 1380, have been found.

### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Yesterday week the Cambridge Mathematical Honour List was published in the University Senate House, amid the usual scene of excitement. The list is given on page 114. The Council of the Senate has recommended the increase of the stipend of the Professor of Chemistry from £300 to £500 per annum. It also recommends the appointment of an Administrator of Chemistry, at a stipend of £150.

The late Mr. John Abbott, of Halifax, left by will the sum of £10,000 to be applied in founding three scholarships at Oxford and two at Cambridge, to be held by the sons of clergymen of the Church of England who have entered but not kept more than three terms at the University. The object of these scholarships being the same as that of the Bell Scholarships already established at Cambridge, regulations have been drawn up which correspond as closely as possible with the regulations for the Bell Scholarship. These regulations have received the sanction of Mr. Abbott's executors, who are now prepared to hand over to Cambridge the sum of £4000, which the generosity of the donor designed for this University.

The Rev. James Bowling Mozley, B.D., who has been appointed Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, in succession to the Rev. Dr. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury, is a native of Lincolnshire, and was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1834, being third class in classics. The new Professor is the author of "A Treatise on the Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination," "The Primitive Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration," &c.

The annual dinner of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce was held, on Monday, under the presidency of Lord Morley.

Mr. James Sant, R.A., is gazetted Principal Painter in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Sir George Hayter.

In the elections of deputies for Bucharest to the Chambers the Red party was victorious, carrying all its candidates.

The insurrection in Arabia appears to be more serious than was at first thought. The Turkish Government has sent sixteen battalions against the insurgents, and other troops have been dispatched from Bosnia and Herzegovina to Yemen.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, having reconsidered his refusal to have his salary increased, will now receive 20,000 dollars per annum, and is considered the best-paid preacher in the world. A member of his church has given 10,000 dollars to establish a "Beecher Lectureship" in Yale College.

In the annual report of the Hampstead Vestry, recently issued, great satisfaction is expressed at the agreement that has been come to between the Metropolitan Board of Works and Sir John Maryon Wilson and his eldest son for the purchase by the board of Hampstead-heath. The sum to be paid is £45,000, which is to be raised by a loan, and will be payable by instalments extending over sixty years, and chargeable on the rates of the whole metropolis.

The Post Office has given notice that, under arrangements made conjointly by the African Steam-ship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company, the number of monthly mail services from Liverpool to the west coast of Africa is about to be increased by two additional steamers, sailing, respectively, on the 18th and 30th of each month.

### "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

The war appears to be over. I suppose that one feels much like other people, and that when one owns to a sensation of thankfulness like that caused by the sudden vanishing of a nightmare that seemed to have been raging in monstrous madness for an incalculable time, I am but putting into commonplace words the sensation common to us all. This column, in ordinary days a pleasant task to the writer, has been for months a work of difficulty. Possibly it may have been found one by readers. With all the journals crammed with the exciting narratives and the sickening horrors of the war, it has been no labour of love to seek for such topics as belong to this place. There are exceptional folk. While all the world is eager to see peace completed and Paris relieved, a gentleman raises his cry that he has had abominable trouble in finding the proper office at which to pay duty for his armorial bearings. But I take it that his melancholy story will not elicit much compassion at this moment. If all goes well, however, we shall have 'e sure and inclination to talk of such things, and smaller ones if they can be found.

It is our duty, of course, to be direfully indignant with the Americans. Suppose that a gang of traitors to their Republic had broken out into rebellion, had committed all sorts of outrages, and had finally been dispersed, and their leaders had been sent to gaol. That after some time President Grant had rightly believed that the institutions of the United States were too strong to be injured by such enemies, and had released them, paid their passage to England, and sent them over, with £5 a-piece, in a luxurious ship. That Parliament happened to be sitting, and that, on the motion of a fanatic hater of America, the Commons, by 172 votes to 21, had carried a resolution welcoming the transported patriots. Would not the American papers and orators have something to say about the British Lion's sympathy with the "rebs"? Well, let us be wiser and better-mannered, say very little, and let that be in all good humour. President Grant, and not the 172, may be taken as the representative of the United States; and he is just sending us an envoy whose special merit in the eyes of his Government is that he is a determined foe to the doctrines and policy of General Butler, who caused the welcome to the Fenians to be given. The resolution was an uncivil one, but we may credit party necessities with having something to do with it. There are reasons why the Irishry should be propitiated. Let us look at the vote indulgently, and not knowingly as we do when a friend walking with you shakes hands with a manifest cad, and then whispers to you, "*Pour cause, my dear fellow.*"

Our intelligent electors improve, and the right of public meeting is being charmingly vindicated. The Greenwich and Tower Hamlets mobs having sufficiently insulted the members for those places, it was next the turn of Lambeth; and we read that the other night, after its representatives had offered explanations, amid yells and other disturbance, a free fight began—tables, chairs, benches, and chandeliers were smashed, and the pickpockets—whom Mr. E. Wright has not totally reformed by giving them hot suppers—showed themselves equal to the situation. It is amusing reading, especially when we are relieved by finding that the members sustained no personal harm; and the system has its advantages, one of which is that it will probably compel our Parliament men to make their speeches only to an assembly of gentlemen.

There has been a great inundation at Smyrna, dykes have been carried away, and the town is flooded. If nothing worse has happened, I do not know that there is much to be sorry about, for I have not often visited a place more in need of washing. I remember that I sojourned for a brief time in the "Street of Roses;" but—well, it was not exactly like passing M. Rimmel's establishment. I do not wish to raise offensive images, but the reader who interprets my words most boldly will be nearest the truth I would convey. I suppose the flood has extended to the adjacent districts, and perhaps it has obliterated those curious leech-ponds, where millions of leeches are nursed up to a proper size, until they can be sent away thirsty for the blood of Europe and Asia. I did not see anything very interesting in the ponds; and I could easily have "imagined" a lot of square, shallow tanks full of black slugs; but, of course, being an Englishman, it was my duty to see all the sights. I chiefly remember two sensations, one on crossing a narrow path between ponds, and fancying what it would be to be thrown to the creatures (as the Roman Emperor threw his slaves to his lampreys); the other when I was asked to put out my pipe, as the delicate blood-suckers did not like the odour even of the beautiful tobacco I was burning. After I had got back to my hotel, I was told that I ought to be glad that I had not been captured by certain brigands, said to be infesting that quarter; but, though I am always ready to be thankful for almost anything, I could not screw myself up to gratitude that time, for I knew my servant. He would have as soon gone within twenty miles of danger as I would have cast myself into one of the ponds as a refection for the leeches. I reserved my thanksgivings for the day I got out of Smyrna—and yet it is a most interesting place, if you carry a memory thither with you.

There are more uncomfortable places, in this weather, than the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. I descended into these vaults on Tuesday, and can report that they are so well lighted and so well warmed that return to the earth is not so pleasant as might be expected. I do not find that everybody knows that not only are the tombs of Nelson and Wellington there, but that beneath the flags as we approach those shrines are the graves of men great in art—Reynolds and Turner, among others; and that in a recess to the right as you advance is the tomb of Wren, whose monument is the mighty pile above. There is also, near the sarcophagus of Nelson, that extraordinary metal car which so many of us saw surmounted by the coffin of Wellington, on Nov. 18, 1852. There it is, with the three wooden horses, much black cloth, and many plumes, all terribly dusty. The effect is not imposing, except for a moment as you approach the front, for the vault is too low to exhibit the car, and pillars are in the way. I know not whose brilliant idea it was to put away the tremendous machine in this manner. For the rest, it occurred to me that all the sentiment that anyone could feel, standing between the tombs of the heroes, must be brought thither, for anything less picturesque or suggestive than the whole arrangement—trap-pings, hangings, gas-burners, and so forth—can hardly be. When one thinks of the glorious tomb of him whose navies were beaten by one of those mighty chiefs, and whose armies were defeated by the other, it is impossible not to come up those steps with sundry reflections—which have been expressed before. By-the-way, I saw above some marble-work in an exceedingly unforward state. I suppose somebody intends to erect the Wellington monument some day, but we must not be in a hurry—eighteen years have barely passed since the Duke was laid in the Cathedral.



## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

The Special Artist of this Journal at Versailles supplies two illustrations of the ceremonial on the 18th ult., when the King of Prussia formally assumed the new title of "German Emperor." That day was the 170th anniversary of the coronation of the first King of Prussia. It was in the French Royal Palace of Versailles, built by Louis XIV., and in the splendid Galerie des Glaces, a vast apartment so called from the mirrors with which its walls are adorned, that the Imperial dignity of United Germany was consecrated by a Lutheran religious service. There was an altar, covered with a red cloth bearing the symbol of the Prussian Order of the Iron

Cross, erected near the middle pillar on the south side, to the right and left of which stood deputations from the troops who had accompanied the German banners to Versailles. These banners were held by the standard-bearers on a dais at the east side of the apartment. There were five flags belonging to the Guards and the Landwehr Guards, eighteen of the 5th Corps, ten of the 1st Bavarian and eight of the 2nd Bavarian corps, ten of the 6th Corps and five of the 11th Corps; or fifty-six in all. The Wurtembergers, who are at present with the Meuse army, and could not well send in their colours, were represented by a deputation of officers. The whole number of German officers present was between five and six hundred.

His Majesty entered the gallery at a quarter-past twelve

and took his place in front of the altar, while a choir, selected from the 7th, 47th, and 58th Regiments, sang the hymn, "Jauchzet dem Herrn alle Welt" (Praise the Lord, all the earth). Close to the King, and forming a semicircle, stood the Crown Prince, with Princes Carl and Adalbert of Prussia; the Crown Prince of Saxony and Prince George; the Grand Dukes of Baden, Saxony, and Oldenburg; the Dukes of Coburg, Meiningen, and Altenburg; Princes Otto, Luitpold, and Leopold of Bavaria; Princes William and Augustus and Dukes Eugene the Elder and Eugene the Younger of Wurtemberg; the Hereditary Grand Dukes of Saxony, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Strelitz; the Hereditary Princes of Meiningen and Anhalt; the Princes of Schaumburg-Lippe and Schwarz-



BRINGING UP SHIP GUNS AT THE BUTTES MONTMARTRE, PARIS.  
(SKETCH BY BALLOON POST.)

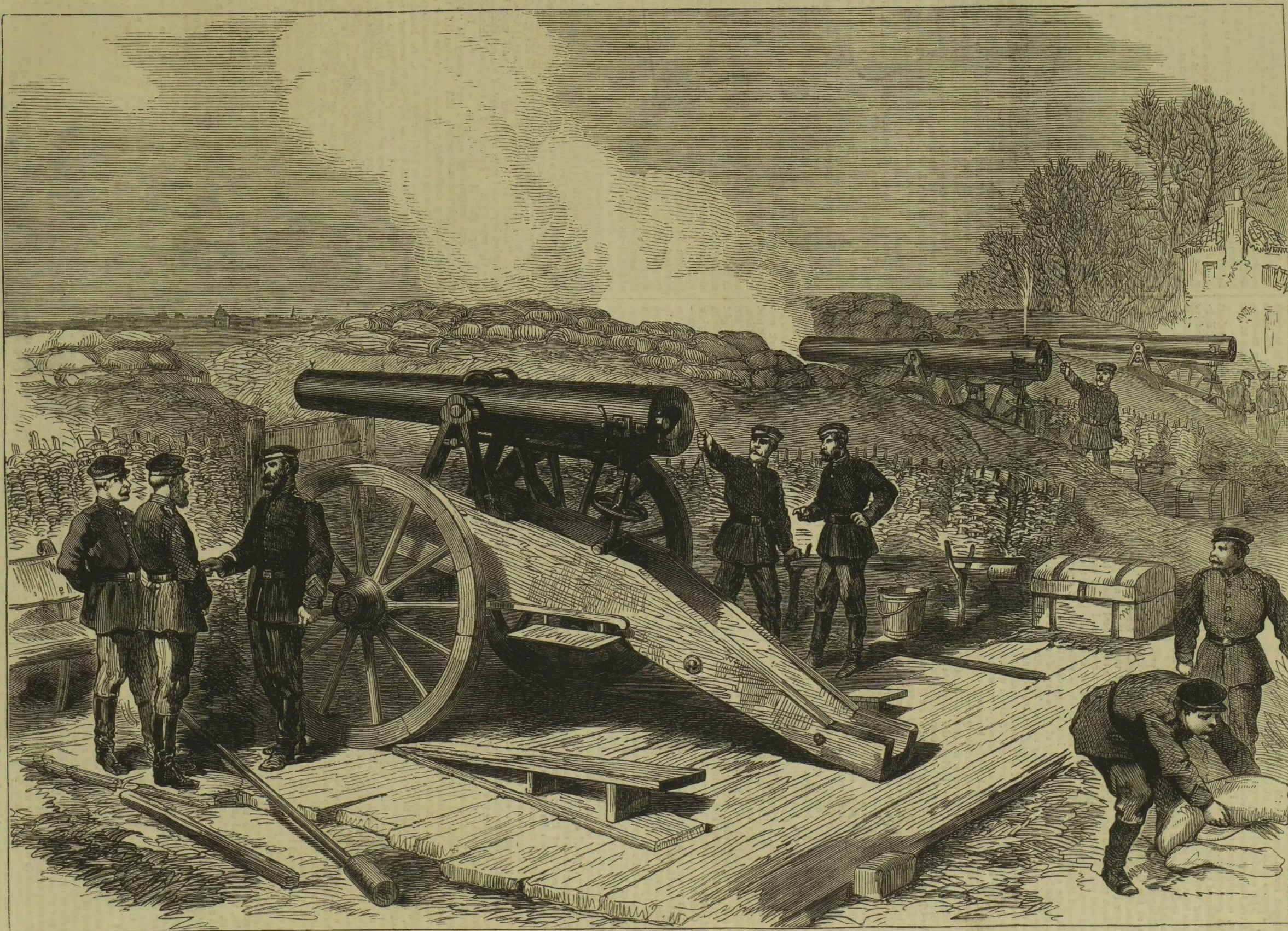
burg-Rudolstadt; the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern, the Landgrave of Hesse, the Duke of Augustenburg; the Princes of Wied, Putbus, Lynar, and Pless; the Princes of Reuss, Croy, and Biron von Courland. At the side of the Princes, and behind them, stood the Generals and Ministers. Count Bismarck and Baron von Schleinitz were conspicuous on the left; and on the right stood State Minister Delbrück, Count von Moltke, and many other statesmen, diplomatists, and high military officers; among whom were General Walker and Mr. Odo Russell. The King wore the uniform of the 1st Guards, in which regiment he first earned field rank in 1814. To his right was the Crown Prince, a little withdrawn; the rest of the Sovereign Princes occupied places still further back. Behind them were the Ministers of State. The group looked like a Chapter of the Order of the Black Eagle, for the King and many of the Prussian Princes wore the grand cordon of that order; there was but one bearer of the cordon of the Red

Eagle. The King wore those orders only which were actually gained by him on the battle-field—namely, the full insignia of the Garter and St. George (Russian); the round stars of the high Prussian orders were conspicuous on his breast. The Order of the Black Eagle will probably become that of the German Eagle.

After the singing of the hymn, some prayers from the Liturgy were read by the Lutheran clergy in attendance; and the preacher of the day, Dr. Rügger, delivered a consecration sermon, in which he referred to the history of the Hohenzollern family, and to the traditions of Versailles. The King stood under the portrait of Louis XIV., on which was the inscription, "Le Roi gouverne de lui-même." This legend was expatiated upon by Dr. Rügger, and furnished a moral to the preacher. The concluding prayers of the Litany were then read, after which the choir began to chant "Nun danket alle Gott." The King, followed by all the German Princes, advanced to the

flags, stepped upon the platform, and, having turned round, addressed the assembly, stating that he accepted the title of Emperor at the wish of the people and the Princes of Germany, and to secure the national union of the Fatherland. His Majesty concluded by saying, "I command my Chancellor to read aloud my proclamation to the German people." Count Bismarck then read in a calm voice and with a collected manner the proclamation, which set forth that his Majesty would do what the Princes and the free towns of Germany had unanimously desired, and that he and his successors would add the Imperial title to the Prussian Crown, and use this title in all the affairs of the Empire. There was an allusion to the change of frontier, which would guarantee Germany against any future attacks by France, and there was an expression of hope that the good of the Fatherland would be secured by peace and freedom. Count Bismarck read slowly and formally, every phrase could be distinctly heard, and he gave





A PRUSSIAN BATTERY BEFORE PARIS.



full emphasis to the allusion to the frontier, as though he wished there should be no mistake about it. The crowd of officers and soldiers listened breathlessly to the end, when the Grand Duke of Baden advanced, and exclaimed in a loud voice, "Es lebe Seine Majestät der Deutsche Kaiser Wilhelm, hoch!" The cheer was taken up with wild energy; the band played "Heil Dir im Sieger Kranz" and "God Save the Queen." The Emperor and Crown Prince embraced thrice, and the German Princes paid homage to the former as "Deutscher Kaiser." This concluded the ceremony. The new Emperor then received the deputations of officers from distant corps, and withdrew, accompanied by the Princes, Generals, and other illustrious personages. The deputations, with other guests, were entertained by the Emperor in the afternoon, previous to their leaving Versailles, at the Hôtel de France. Numerous promotions took place on this auspicious occasion in the Prussian army, and his Majesty distributed some iron crosses to the Bavarian infantry regiment that bears his name.

In striking contrast with these festal and triumphal proceedings at the German head-quarters, we present several illustrations of the state of besieged Paris, from the sketches of our clever French Artist, M. Jules Pelcoq, sent out of that city by balloon post. The large Engraving which fills the two middle pages of our sheet represents a scene near the Cemetery of Mont Parnasse, at the corner of the Boulevard d'Enfer and the Boulevard Montrouge, when the first Prussian shells were thrown in there at the beginning of the late bombardment. This was on the 5th ult., and thirty or forty of those explosive projectiles fell inside the city on that day alone. The bombardment of the southern forts was continued twelve days and nights without cessation, and many of the shells reached the city, killing or wounding about 300 persons. Sixteen women and twenty-three children were killed; seventy-four women and thirty children were wounded. The hospitals of the Val de Grâce and the Salpêtrière were struck by the shells, as well as the church of St. Geneviève, or St. Etienne du Mont, where Descartes and Pascal are buried, the Museum of Medical Botany at the Luxembourg, the Conservatories in the Jardin des Plantes, and the children's hospital of St. Nicholas, in which five little patients were killed and seven more wounded by the explosion of one shell. The Prussian batteries at L'Hay, south of Villejuif, directed their fire towards the dome of the Pantheon, about four miles distant; while those on the heights of Châtillon were pointed at the gilt dome of the Invalides, with a range of 8000 yards. The Mont Parnasse Cemetery, near the Observatoire and the terminus of the Sceaux Railway, is high ground, situated in the middle between the two lines of fire above described, and not so far removed from the enemy's batteries. It was here, consequently, that the results of the bombardment were first perceived. In the foreground of our Artist's sketch, to the right hand, is seen a bombshell tearing up the ground and bursting into fragments, by one of which a poor woman, a housekeeper, passing through the streets on some errand, is killed on the spot. Another woman hastens to her assistance as she falls. A young girl is struck while taking refuge in her father's arms. Several persons, men and women, are running away or sheltering themselves behind the trees of the boulevard. A National Guard, supporting his terrified wife, shakes his fist at the quarter whence the bombardment comes. Other men and women throw themselves flat upon the ground, as the safest position. In front is a funeral procession, with the coffin of a child, carried by the undertaker's men, who start aside in great fear; while the child's parents, its father a National Guard, and the rest of the family, are too much depressed by their grief to show any violent signs of fright. Some ludicrous incidents are yet observed; as that of the stout old lady falling and breaking the cord by which she led her lapdog; the runaway horse; the "voyou," or "rough," as he would be called in London, putting on an air of bravado; and the audacious "gamin," or street-boy of Paris, crawling about to pick up the pieces of shell, which he collects in a handkerchief for sale. Along the walls of the cemetery are the sheds put up to cover the horses and draught oxen sold there for food. The cypress-trees in the cemetery, and some of the tombs, were much damaged by this bombardment.

The canteens or booths for the supply of soup, bread, and other provisions, established by the municipality of Paris in different parts of the city, have been much frequented by the poorer classes of the people. M. Pelcoq's sketch gives a view of one of these places, at the corner of the Rue St. Fiacre, in the Boulevard Poissonnière. Admission is obtained by showing a ticket to the young woman in the box inscribed "Contrôle," at the entrance of the wooden stall. We observe, in the foreground, outside the booth, a veteran of the National Guard, wearing a pea-jacket with a military band round the left arm, accompanied by a girl, who is feeling in her pocket for the ticket by which he will get in; an itinerant musician, having his guitar, carefully wrapped up, under his arm, waits his turn with the woman by his side; an old man covered with a shawl, his head tied up in linen bandages, stands next to him; poor working men's wives and housekeepers, with a few children, are amongst the crowd. The provisions, eatable and drinkable, are served inside the booth upon rough counters of planks by two or three young women, under the direction of a young man distinguished by a striped cap. Shelves laden with the stores, and a range of cooking-places, are seen in the background. There were about eighty of these canteens municipales, at which a meal could be obtained by the holder of a ticket, granted, on payment of one sou, to every poor person who asked.

We also present a scene at the Buttes Montmartre, the well-known hill on the north side of Paris, which is a conspicuous landmark, with its lofty windmills. Here some of the heavy ship guns, brought from the fleet at Cherbourg, were mounted for the defence of the capital. Our illustration shows the toilsome business of dragging them up to this commanding position. On the other hand, we give an illustration of the manner in which the siege guns in the Prussian batteries are mounted. This is so arranged as to dispense with the wide and deep embrasures in the breastwork commonly required for the working of such guns. Each piece of artillery is elevated above its carriage by a triangular iron frame upon the side-beams, while the muzzle, of course, is either depressed or elevated by the screw underneath the hinder end of the gun. The breech-loading apparatus at the side of the chamber is peculiar, and seems to work very well.

Public meetings on the subject of technical education have recently been held at Jarrow-on-Tyne, Morpeth, Gateshead, Shields, Barnard Castle, and other places. At Gateshead the chairman of the school board expressed a hope that some closer connection would be encouraged between the elementary schools and the science and art classes which were established in different parts of the country. The Archdeacon of Durham and Mr. Buckmaster spoke to the same effect. The Duke of Northumberland, on learning that the science classes at Alnwick required apparatus, has presented a very valuable collection, which is capable of illustrating all the leading facts and principles of the experimental sciences.

## FINE ARTS.

## GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.

The spring exhibition of water-colour drawings at the Dudley Gallery is of good average quality. If there is no work of extraordinary importance, there are many of marked ability by young artists not members of either of the close societies, or by men of reputation who have won a position chiefly through the medium of oil painting. The interest of the display is augmented by a few samples of eminent foreign masters, which have been lent to enhance the attractiveness of the gathering.

Some of these are well calculated to dispel the prevalent illusion that painting in water colours is a monopoly of English artists. The too general superiority of foreign to native art, as regards thoroughness of workmanship and pictorial completeness, is as conspicuous in water colours as in oil, and it is absurd to suppose it could be otherwise. The plain truth is that men perfectly trained in their profession naturally prefer, as a rule, the material which admits of the greatest force and widest range of expression; whereas with us there are hosts of smatterers who needs must conceal their incompetency by choosing the slightest means and most superficial treatment. There is a picture here (616), by the Belgian painter Willems, of a widow gazing sadly at a portrait of her late husband, which, though a trite subject enough, is a model of drawing, colour, finish, and tone, in a grave key congenial to the subject, and it exemplifies more than anything else in the room the capabilities of water colours in these directions. A pair of tiny studies by Fortuny (489 and 500) show the utmost precision and truth in the heads and draperies, foiled by vignette-sketchings in the backgrounds. By M. Gerome there is (464) a small repetition of, or finished study for, his well-known picture of Dante walking in austere meditation outside Florence, watched by curious groups, chiefly of women and children, half scared in the belief of his having actually descended to hell. For conception and rendering of form the work, we need hardly say, is highly admirable; but the colouring—M. Gerome's weak point—is singularly crude, inharmonious, and unnatural.

Among the drawings by English artists probably the most popular will be "Thoughts of Christmas" (269), by Mr. Marks. As in the "Gargoyle Sculptor" and several succeeding works, the painter indulges his strong sense of humour at the expense of the mediævals. The scene is a beech wood, where a herd of swine are feeding on the mast of late autumn. A corpulent monk, pausing on his way before the huge bole of a gigantic tree (the bark of which, by-the-way, is but vaguely expressed), eyes the animals so sedulously fattening themselves for the approaching Christmas festivities, and a smile of unctuous pleasure irradiates the holy man's face as, in imagination, he tastes the rich brawn and pork preparing for the monastery table. The figures of the monk and lazy swineherd, and the pigs—feeding, sleeping from repletion, or rubbing themselves against the tree-trunks—are capital. Mr. F. W. Burton contributes (172) a drawing of a Roman girl relieved against a fragment of an antique bas-relief. In noble breadth, artistic richness of colouring, and mellow glow of tone—especially felicitous in the bronzed complexion—this drawing is far in advance of recent works. The draughtsmanship and modelling, with the exception of the girl's right hand, are also more satisfactory than we have lately been accustomed to find them. Whether Mr. Burton was or was not justified in retiring from the Old Society, the step has evidently put him on his mettle. Mr. Poynter, besides a charming landscape sketch, sends three small female portraits which challenge criticism by their evident adoption of principles analogous to those of Holbein—principles which, we must not forget, were discarded by the great masters of Italy, Spain, and the Low Countries. These principles are, first, entirely literal and minutely detailed delineation of facial characteristics; secondly, equal elaboration of principles and accessories. The latter principle is rendered the more apparent by the introduction of a greater multiplicity of ornamental accessories than are ever found in the backgrounds of Holbein, and in some instances these are (reversing the usual scale of representation) "made out" with a sharpness of detail and clearness of tint greater than are given to the features themselves. Any attempt to escape, with earnestness and honesty of purpose, from the wretched conventionalisms of much contemporary portraiture deserves hearty sympathy; but we submit that these principles are more or less fallacious, or of dangerous application. By insisting too much on character, Mr. Poynter does not escape the suspicion, at least in one of these portraits, of exaggerating individual peculiarities, and thereby partially failing to realise the general impression of the living original. Certainly his accessories are injuriously obtrusive, and his heads, exquisitely as they are painted, consequently do not maintain the hold on the attention that is due to their relative importance. This is evident in the best portrait, that of Lady Wensleydale (253), where a white azalea, "coming forward" immediately beside the head, has a distracting effect. Notwithstanding, there is nothing in the exhibition superior in refined truth of imitation to the modelling of this head of a ladyhood quite typical, and the beauty of which Time has so gently dealt with, nor also to the rendering of the black dress and lace trimmings in this little portrait gem.

The remaining mass of drawings are too numerous to admit of much detailed examination within our available space, and few, if any, are of sufficiently representative importance in art to repay an attempt at classification and analysis. The more convenient plan will therefore be to specify some of the drawings of conspicuous merit, in their order on the walls, grouping, however, the works of a given artist when desirable, but contenting ourselves with simple mention where comment appears unnecessary. We commence, then, with "The Enchanted Forest" (8), by Mr. J. A. Fitzgerald, a fairy scene conceived in a curious vein of fanciful absurdity, but redeemed by the troop of meek-eyed fawns. "Left Behind" (15), one of Miss Adelaide Claxton's ghost subjects—an old lady, seated at her solitary hearth, poring vacantly over the fire, and surrounded by the spirits of the younger departed members of her family. No. 12, by Mr. Jopling, a female study, more refined than this artist's works commonly are. No. 27, a study of stormy sea at Scarborough, by Mr. A. Severn, with a keen sense of the majesty and force of the sea in anger, but inaccurate in the wave-drawing. "Blanchisseuses Bretonne" (28), by Mr. Joseph Knight, noticeable for impressive breadth of effect, which is, however, too obviously gained by monotony of colour and a mechanical uniformity of execution. "Evening—Late in the Autumn" (32), by Mr. A. W. Williams. "Near Harlech, North Wales" (34), by Mr. H. Moore: this, like a coast subject (76), with long serried ranks of breaking waves, and other contributions by the artist, is very happily indicative of far-reaching space, but the sky is a trifle hard; and in the seapiece we miss that almost illusive suggestiveness of sea-action which is so remarkable in the artist's oil studies. "A Row to the Moors" (40), by Mr. J. Richardson, represents gillies conveying sporting dogs in a boat that is somewhat in-

artistically foreshortened—i.e., that appears to rise perpendicularly out of the picture: the figures are well drawn; but the colouring is scarcely satisfactory, especially the indigo darkness of the water, which, allowing for the deep hues of some Scotch lochs, is insufficiently modified by sky reflexes. "The Seine near Fontainebleau" (46), one of several drawings by Mr. Ditchfield, marked by a peculiar breadth of sweet, grey tone and velvet softness, not to say "wooliness," of texture, by which means a delicate sentiment of calm and repose is secured; yet (although sentiment is too rare an attribute of English landscape not to be highly esteemed) the treatment is too conventional, and has too much sameness to prevent one tiring of it quickly.

A drawing of ability considerably above the average here is No. 57, by Mr. Herkomer, a young artist of much promise. The scene is on the beach at Tréport, with groups of numerous fishermen, men *en blouse*, market women, and children. Some of these listen to the reading of "War News in July, 1870," from the *Petit Journal*, or other popular sheet, but manifest little interest in a kind of news which has since had such a terrible significance for the poor throughout the length and breadth of France. All the figures are excellently drawn, the Norman physiognomies being most faithfully preserved; and the whole is rendered under a skilfully-managed effect of sunlight. The painter employs body-colour after the manner of Mr. F. Walker; but he looks at nature for himself, and "on the spot." An orchard scene, with fashionably-dressed English girls, is, however, not nearly so successful. A drawing (70) by Mr. A. C. H. Luxmoore, of a maiden in eighteenth-century costume tacking a white cockade on the three-cornered hat of her lover, has a good deal of modest merit; the execution is, nevertheless, rather dry and laboured. "Antigone, in defiance of King Creon, gives Burial Rites to the Body of her Brother, Polynices" (75), a large drawing, by Miss Spartali, in the manner of Messrs. Rossetti and Burne Jones, and therefore mediæval instead of classical in character, is ambitious beyond the warrant of this lady's technical attainments, yet it is not devoid of invention and feeling. "May on the Hills" (77), by Mr. J. W. North, is a very artistic study of colour; but surely colour too warm in the general tone for the season? "New Boots" (78) and "The Ostrich Hunter" (594) are two vigorous Algerian studies by Mr. J. E. Hodgson. "The Last of Autumn" (87), a very meritorious landscape by Miss Malleson. "Bluebeard and Gloriana" (88), by Mr. Crane, a study of a peacock and peahen, beneath a marble colonnade overlooking an ornamental garden, has charmingly delicate harmonies of greys and greens. Other drawings by the same are much less eccentric than former works, and gain proportionately in true sentiment and refinement of colour.

It is seldom that so little exception can be taken to a drawing by Mr. Solomon as to his "Mystery of Faith" (89). The mystical tendency of the painter's imagination here finds legitimate expression without resort to symbols of any or no meaning or of objectionable suggestiveness. A priest in the usual golden vestments, and with the usual gleams of light in the background, out of which Mr. Solomon always educes artistic harmonies peculiar to himself, stands holding up a monstrance and gazes with speculative eyes at the wafer within. There is very intense and genuine earnestness of expression in the pallid face. A chalk design, called "The Singing of Love" (496), forced and inapt in its allegory, is further marred by the painter's besetting affectation. Mr. Frank Dillon surprises us by appearing perfectly at home in the new character of an interior painter, witness his "House of the Mufti Sheikh el Makdi, Cairo" (110). The elaborate arabesque details of this interior are thoroughly studied yet perfectly subordinated to the effects of chiaroscuro. Close by is another meritorious interior (121) by Mr. Perry, of the Cathedral of Monreale, Sicily—so interesting to students of the history of mosaic painting. "Cinderella and her Sister" (123), by Mr. Hemy, is a drawing the powerful effect of which is too palpably due to servile imitation of the style of the late Baron Leys. "The Son of Asgad" (141), by Mr. Houghton, is a copy, with slight variations, of his Academy picture of last year. "Disturbed" (151), a pug dog and wasp by Mr. Bottomley, is painted with knowledge of animal character and in a vigorous style. "Launch of a Lochline Fishing-Smack" (167), by Mr. H. Macallum, has great force and truth; and still more spirited and manly is "Flounder Sparing" (217)—the action and balance of the old fellow standing delivering a thrust over the prow of the boat are caught with rare mastery of draughtsmanship. "An Ecclesiastical Question" (171), by Mr. A. B. Donaldson—a group of churchmen in dispute, is large in manner and more sane in conception than this artist's figure-subjects sometimes are; but greater finesse of observation in character and expression is to be desiderated in such a subject. Mr. Donaldson has also several views of French towns, possessing certain artistic qualities, though rather forced in colour. "A Ferry" (180), by Mr. W. Field, is extremely delicate and truthful. "Doubtful Friends" (188) is a pretty drawing, by Mr. E. Bale, of a boy looking askant at geese, dubious of their amicable intentions.

The very promising animal-painter, Mr. Briton Riviere, exhibits, under the facetious title "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (204), a skilful and humorous drawing of a fox on his nightly rounds hungrily eyeing a couple of fowls roosting just above his reach on the lintel of a barn door. "Expectation" (559), two pigs in a sty on the look-out for their wash, is equally good. "Dunure, Ayrshire" (211)—a coast scene of merit, by G. L. Hall. "The Moat" (222), by Mr. G. A. Story, a faithful study, in fine keeping. No. 228, by Mr. Koberwein, a conscientiously elaborated study of a female in an immense ruff, entitled Amy Robsart (228). "Sheep on the Downs" (235), with a cleverly-rendered effect of morning mist, by Mr. Birtles. "Fountain, Seville—Townhall in the Distance" (242), one of several Spanish architectural subjects of interest by Mr. Macquoid. No. 247, by Mr. F. Walton, a pleasing landscape view in early spring, which goes farther to redeem the early promise this artist gave than most of his recent works. "The White Rabbit" (248), by Mr. Stanhope, favourably exemplifies one of the best of the painters who would appear to follow Giorgione when they do not follow each other. "A Sketch" (254), by Mr. R. W. Macbeth, richly coloured. No. 262, a most felicitous moonlight effect on a Scotch loch, by Mr. Bannatyne. "Still Waters" (277), by Mr. T. Green, noticeable for nicety of observation and delicacy of execution. "An Old Stone Quarry" (279), by Mr. G. Mawley, a wild deserted spot, represented with an indefinite impressiveness that bespeaks real artistic imagination. "Hid" (286), by Mr. Yeames, scarcely worthy of the painter. No. 300, by Mr. H. Carter, a characteristic and well-painted study of an old German peasant. No. 321, by Mr. H. Hardy, an effective and spirited drawing of a belated farmer hurrying home on his sturdy horse. "Romeo and Juliet" (336), the tomb-scene, by Miss L. Madox Brown: this drawing is creditable to the artist, both as regards merits of conception and qualities of execution; however the expression of the hero misses the mark, and is an unfortunate blemish. "The Coming Tide" (363), by Mr. C. E. Johnson, is a remarkably fine and original study of storm-swollen in-rolling breakers. "The Market-Place, Siena" (448), by Mr. H. M. Marshall: we men-



tion this drawing not merely because it is of respectable merit, but also to inquire why so characteristic a scene (with others hardly less so in the same old town), is not more often selected for representation, instead of so many hackneyed views at Rome or Venice. This, together with the interior of Monreale and other Italian subjects here, encourage the hope that artists are at length leaving the beaten track, and we trust they will meet with their reward in so doing. "Celia" (535), a slight and rapid drawing by Mr. G. Leslie, seems to reveal the inherent technical weakness of the painter, despite the great charm of his pure and tender feeling. "The Campagna in December" (539), by Mr. J. C. Moore; No. 551, by Mr. Gale; "Sheep in Surrey" (568), by Mr. F. Williamson; "A Highland Interior" (624), by Mr. H. King; "Victoria Tower, Westminster" (626), by Mr. W. R. Beverley, and several other small drawings on the screens, besides those already reviewed, together with contributions by F. and E. Slocombe, C. Earle, F. Talfourd, H. Pilleau, and J. H. Leonard, likewise deserve notice. At the back of the screens (in a light not favourable for fair examination) are some of the sketches by Mr. Cave-Thomas for the mural decoration of the Flaxman Hall made at the invitation of the Graphic Society; also sketches by the same artist for the Child's Bible.

Messrs. H. Stacy Marks and Frederick Walker, painters, and Mr. Woolner, sculptor, have been elected Associates of the Royal Academy.

Mr. Regnault, whose picture of Salomé attracted so much attention in the last Paris salon, was killed in the last sortie from Paris. The death of an artist so young (he was but twenty-six), yet of such high promise, is a loss to Europe.

The Italian Government has appointed Mr. A. Baccani Special Commissioner for the Italian department (industrial and artistic) in the forthcoming International Exhibition, and Messrs. B. Amiconi, A. Baccani, and T. J. Gullick are appointed Fine-Art Commissioners. Works of art by Italian artists resident in England intended for the exhibition should be forwarded (free of all expense) for certificate of approval to the Commission, 8, Cranley-place, South Kensington, on or before Feb. 20.

### MUSIC.

This week's Monday Popular Concert brought back Madame Schumann, who received that enthusiastic welcome which has for some seasons past greeted her reappearance. The great pianist chose for her solo on this occasion Schubert's first solo sonata, op. 42, in A minor, in which his power and individuality—the idealism, grace, and tenderness of his style—are perhaps as apparent as in any other of his pianoforte works. Both this and Beethoven's sonata in C minor, for piano and violin, were finely played by the lady already named, with, in the work last mentioned, Madame Norman-Néruda, who has been the leading violinist at all the concerts hitherto given this year, except the first, at which Signor Sivioli appeared; Herr Stockhausen having been the vocalist on each occasion.

The first of the Saturday afternoon performances (which originated out of the Monday Popular Concerts) took place last week, when Miss Zimmermann was the pianist, instead of Madame Arabella Goddard, who was indisposed. The programme was adhered to, and comprised Handel's "Suite de Pièces," containing "The Harmonious Blacksmith" and Beethoven's pianoforte trio in G; in both of which the lady first named played with great effect.

The Crystal Palace Concert of Saturday included no novelty, unless the first performance there of Mozart's pianoforte concerto in B flat be so considered. This is the eleventh of the twenty-five concertos for that instrument by the same composer, several being in the key just named. That it was admirably played need scarcely be said, the executant having been Mr. Charles Hallé, whose neat and finished mechanism and refined style are especially appropriate to the music of Mozart. A fine performance of Mendelssohn's Italian symphony was a special feature in the programme, which also included Professor Bennett's beautiful overture, "The Naiads," and other interesting but not new items, among which was the admirable singing of Mr. Sims Reeves.

The fourth of Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concerts, last week, was another great success. Mr. Sims Reeves again sang, and met with an enthusiastic reception such as has scarcely ever been exceeded. Two of his songs were encored with enthusiasm, and the popularity of the singer was proved to be fully as great as ever.

That skilful violinist Mr. Henry Holmes has commenced a new series of five "Musical Evenings" at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. At the first concert, on Thursday week, the instrumental performances comprised a string set by Brahms, a quartet of Haydn, and Schubert's sonatina for piano and violin—the two former led by Mr. Holmes, who was worthily supported; and the latter including the co-operation of Mr. Shedlock, whose executive powers have heretofore been favourably noticed.

The Misses Gottschalk are giving (also at St. George's Hall) some recitals of pianoforte and vocal music, including posthumous pieces by the late M. Gottschalk, whose death we recorded some months since.

The Royal Albert Hall, at South Kensington, is to be formally opened on March 29, when it is understood that her Majesty will preside over the ceremonies of the occasion. This gigantic concert-room has been several times tested, and its acoustical qualities pronounced to be excellent. The organ (built by Mr. Willis), which will form so important a feature, is fast approaching completion, and will be, it is said, the largest instrument in existence. The wind apparatus is to be worked by steam power. During the season, oratorios are to be given, with the co-operation of the Sacred Harmonic Society, besides evening concerts and organ performances.

The concerts of the elder Philharmonic Society are to take place on Wednesday evenings, March 8 and 22; and Monday evenings, April 24, May 8, 22, June 5, 19, and July 3, at St. James's Hall, as during the past two seasons.

Mr. F. H. Cowen has just completed an overture, entr'actes, and a march to Schiller's "Maid of Orleans;" and these pieces are to be performed, for the first time, at Mr. Kuhe's concert at Brighton, next week.

We have to record the death of Mr. Surman, one of the early members of the Sacred Harmonic Society, on seceding from which he conducted the "London Sacred Harmonic Society," which has ceased to be heard of for some years past.

*The Musical Directory, Annual, and Almanack*; and *The Professors' Pocket-Book*—both published by Messrs. Rudall, Rose, Carte, and Co.—will be found of great use and value, both to professional and amateur musicians. The first-named publication was originated several years since, and this year's issue contains the same kind of general and special informa-

tion that characterised the previous volumes. Records of past events, lists of musical institutions, professors, publishers, instrument-makers, &c., and other useful matter, combine to render the work a desideratum to all who are interested in musical subjects. The other publication, which appears for the first time this year, will also be found of great utility—this for use in the pocket, as that for the desk or library. The diary portion is marked out into hours, with a statement of the concerts and other musical performances as yet announced; so that performers engaged thereat or intending visitors may bear about with them a constant reminder of these and of other events and occupations. The Pocket-Book is issued under the immediate direction of Mr. Benedict.

### THE THEATRES.

The grand theatrical event of the time is the opening of a new house at Chelsea, called the Court Theatre, with a company of more than usual merit, and opened with a prologue written by Mr. John Oxenford, and delivered by Mrs. Hermann Vezin. Miss Litton is the manageress. Two new pieces were produced on the occasion; the principal one, by Mr. Gilbert, entitled "Randall's Thumb." The story on which it is founded had already been contributed to *Hood's Annual*. The scenery, which is excellent, by Mr. Brinewood Potts and assistants, represents the gardens of Beachington Hotel and the Clump Rock. These two scenes suffice for the three acts, which show how Buckthorpe (Mr. Hermann Vezin) is under the "thumb" of Randall (Mr. Belford), an adventurer and gaol bird, and is set by him to do a disagreeable office, which, being a dishonourable one, he is reluctant to perform. These parties are brought into connection with others at Beachington, where they seek to derive benefit from the sea-breezes. Here Buckthorpe meets Edith Temple (Miss Kate Bishop), a young lady to whom he had been formerly engaged, and on whose fortune Randall has designs. This state of things is ultimately not favourable to the latter, and in the long run Buckthorpe breaks the spell and defies the scoundrel to do his worst. It then turns out that Randall's assumptions are all false, and that his machinations are calculated to injure no one but himself. Some amusing bits of characterisation are introduced, which lend variety to the business. They have little relation, however, to the story, with the exception of Miss Spinn (Miss M. Brennan), who has led a very miscellaneous sort of life, and has acted as pew-opener, in which capacity she was witness to a fraudulent marriage on the part of Randall. The comedy was followed by a new farce, by Mr. F. A. Marshall, entitled "Q. E. D.," in which the part of a bewildered professor was well acted by Mr. C. R. Righton. This gentleman likewise supported an important part in Mr. Gilbert's comedy—that of Joe Bangle, an inspector of hospitals, and by his vigour made the last act a success. Mr. Frank Matthews and Mrs. Stephens made an amusing couple of old fools, and Mr. Astley and Miss Bufton two young ones. The wit of the dialogue is somewhat mild.

ST. JAMES'S.

On Saturday Mrs. John Wood made her reappearance, and was warmly welcomed by a full house, as Miss Leatherlungs, in the farce of "Jenny Lind at Last," by the late Mr. Angus Reach. Such a part is eminently suited to an actress whose animal buoyancy is naturally in excess; and the audience, accordingly, had a rich treat, for the lady was in high spirits and played her best. The character gives splendid opportunities; and, whether as Jenny Lind, Titens, Patti, Mario, or Karl Formes, Mrs. Wood produced imitations, each of which had high individual merit, and collectively were marvellous. We are glad to record, also, that Mr. Robertson's new comedy is now heard with patience and even pleasure, and that the modifications made in it are eminently judicious.

### ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed are to be congratulated on having achieved another success on Monday evening, when their new entertainment, by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, entitled "A Sensation Novel, in Three Volumes," was produced. The piece is of a complex and elaborate kind, with some subtlety of treatment, which the writer appears to think suitable for a drawing-room entertainment. Its theme is the perplexity of an author who knows not how to complete a novel of which he has written the first volume, and invokes the Spirit of Romance to help him. The personages of his novel are called up, and carried through a series of scenes and adventures which are sufficiently exciting. The sort of double existence which they seem to have as distinct existences apart from the novel, and yet as being compelled to participate in its events, leads to an amusing confusion. This kind of shadowy narrative is mainly carried on by means of lyrical songs and choruses, in which the different parties explain to the audience how matters stand or progress. The characters are ingeniously contrasted; and there is a detective, who is always too late (Mr. Corney Grain), who is likely to be a favourite. Mrs. German Reed, Mr. Reed, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Miss Fanny Holland, and Mr. Grain divide the characters, doubling some of them; and all of them act with that finish for which the company is now celebrated. The audience appeared to relish the satire intended to be conveyed by the situations and dialogue. Accompanied with good music and scenery, the entertainment is well deserving of patronage.

A meeting of the Liberal constituency of Birmingham was held, on Monday night, in the spacious Townhall of that borough. A letter was read from Mr. Bright stating that he had good reason for believing that a few months' more of rest would enable him to return to work without danger or inconvenience, but offering to resign if they felt that their interests were suffering from his enforced absence from his place in Parliament. A resolution was passed assuring the right hon. gentleman of the continued confidence and affection of his constituents, and expressing an earnest desire that he will take such rest from work as may be necessary to secure the thorough re-establishment of his health.

The *Hereford Journal* presented to its readers last week a supplement which, with the exception of slight differences in the fabric of the paper, the fashion of the type, and so forth, is a facsimile of the number of the same journal issued a hundred years ago—namely, on Jan. 31, 1771. The contrast between the dwarfish progenitor and its gigantic offspring, in the nature of its contents as well as in its size, is great. Some particulars relating to the age of newspapers were at the same time opportunely given. There are not many journals in England which can boast of being more than a hundred years old. In London there are only two—the *Public Ledger*, a mere market report, and the *Gazette*, which is the medium for Government official announcements. There are thirty-two English provincial newspapers more than a century old. Wales has not one. In Scotland there are three—one of which, the *Caledonian Mercury*, has the distinction of being the oldest newspaper in the world, having been established as early as 1660. Ireland has seven papers which have lived for upwards of a century.

### Archæology of the Month.

A very interesting letter has appeared in the *Times* from Mrs. Captain Burton, written from Beludan, near Damascus, and supplementing *Murray* with details of the magnificent ruins of Baalbec, which Mrs. Burton collected during her five days under canvas in this gigantic wonder of the world. We regret to learn that nothing has been done to arrest the fall of the celebrated keystone in the soffit of the Temple of Jupiter, which began to slip about 1759, and falls lower with every slight earthquake, as that on June 24 last, at 6.15 p.m.; and which, if left unsupported, will bring down with it the other fine monoliths of the lintel and sides, thus destroying one of the grandest ancient entrances the world can show. *En passant*, Mrs. Burton remarks that no one can form a conception of the size of the stones used for building Heliopolis unless they have seen them. The three famous ones—measuring 64 ft., 63 ft. 8 in., and 63 ft. long, each 13 ft. in height and breadth, and raised to a height of 20 ft. or more—show how very superior in stone-lifting and transporting the pagans must have been to us in 1870. Certain works of clearance, &c., are then described, which were stopped suddenly, and Baalbec was then abandoned to the decay and desolation of the last fourteen centuries. The temples are not everything at Heliopolis; the rock tombs and sepulchral caves, the remains of the small temple and Doric columns, and the Saracen kubbah or dome under which lies Melek el Amjad, of the Seljukian dynasty, "the pregnant stone"—70 ft. long, 14 ft. 2 in. high, and 13 ft. 11 in. broad—are all described by Mrs. Burton.

Professor Rolleston, in a lecture upon the Anglo-Saxon conquest of England, observes that archaeological research gives some little information about religious beliefs, or rather disbeliefs, in England from the time of Hengist to that of Berinus—that is to say, from about the year 447 to the year 636; it also gives some clue as to whether the Anglo-Saxons, when they came here, brought their wives with them, or found wives after their arrival in these islands; also much information about the modes of burial of the early dwellers in Britain.

A catalogue of works on the Occult Sciences has been printed at Moscow, being a portion of the valuable library of Count Alexis Uvarov, containing altogether about 70,000 volumes. The present portion is entitled "Sciences Secrètes," and contains 1883 articles, classified as follows:—Theosophy; Illuminism; Secret Societies, both philosophical and political; Writings against these, Freemasonry; Templars, Rosicrucians; Brothers of Asia; Illuminati, Carbonari, &c.; Alchemy; Spaginic Medicine, or Chemistry; Magic, Cabala, Demonology, Divination, Dreams, Astrology, Prognostics.

A few days since there was sold by Puttick and Simpson, for £205, a Persian manuscript, entitled "Ryazid Kamâl" (Garden of Perfection), containing sixty full miniature illuminations, and profusely ornamented throughout with gold and colours, in the highest class of ancient art. The date of the work is the year 1132 of Hijra.

A paper of considerable general as well as local attraction has been read, at the Birmingham and Midland Institute, by Mr. A. F. Everett, on "Old Houses in the Neighbourhood." He began with Maxstoke Castle, built in 1356, and one of the very few remaining buildings of that period, which has been in the possession of the Dilke family since 1528. The gatehouse, built by the Earl of Buckingham, has the great gates in their original state, covered with plates of iron, and the grooves for the massive portcullis remains: Maxstoke is a fortified manor-house of the fourteenth century. Astley Castle was next described, and the once fine collegiate church of Astley. The stone, moated New Hall near Sutton Coldfield; Bardsley Clinton, Coughton Court, the Hall of the Knights Templars at Temple Balsall; the Oak House, West Bromwich; Berry Hall, near Solihull; Grimshaw Hall, near Knowle; the Old House at Barnet Green; the old Free School at King's Norton; Parkwood, Pooley; the Moated Hall at Berry; Hillfield Hall, near Solihull; the Old Manor-House near Bromsgrove; Sheldon Hall, Castle Bromwich Hall, and Aston Hall—were all included in the paper, illustrated by a large collection of drawings by Mr. Everett. Dr. Langford remarked upon the rich materials which these fine old places afford; adding that, if the members could obtain access to the deeds relating to the old houses in the neighbourhood, they might obtain nearly their whole history.

We record, with extreme regret, the death of Mr. Thomas Brewer, long known and respected for his able services to the Corporation of London, by his rare talent for the translation of ancient documents, and thus bringing to light many important facts of civic history. His aid in the John Carpenter bequest of 400 years ago, by which provision for "four poor boys" rose to the establishment of the City of London School, in 1834, led to his appointment by the Corporation as secretary to that institution. Mr. Brewer subsequently wrote the "Life of Carpenter," and important papers on antiquarian subjects.

Towards the close of the year Mr. W. Sidney Gibson, F.S.A., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, passed from us, leaving several antiquarian and topographical papers, written amidst the scenes which they so truthfully and eloquently describe, as well as much graceful and poetic feeling in the scenes, characters, and incidents of the narratives.

Another laborious and painstaking antiquarian writer, Mr. Henry Harrod, F.S.A., died suddenly on Jan. 24, at Clapham, in his fifty-third year. His truthful "Gleanings Among the Castles and Convents of Norfolk" (now, we believe, out of print) will long be prized for its patient and discriminative research. It is one of a class of antiquarian and topographical works which we are glad to see increasing, and which have the worth of county histories without their wordiness.

We find in the *Builder* this welcome intelligence of the conservation of one of the most interesting historical edifices in the kingdom:—When Lord Granville, and subsequently his guest, Mr. Gladstone, paid a visit to the keep of Dover Castle, last summer, they were struck with the ruinous and even dangerous appearance presented by the south-eastern vestibule, commonly known as King John's Chapel, within a recess of the stone staircase landing-place. A sufficient sum of money, some £500, was placed in the hands of the proper authorities, and the work of restoring the tracery and mouldings of the lower and upper chambers were intrusted to the Royal Engineers stationed there, who have made rapid progress towards completing the plans of their commanding officers.

Holdenby, one of the most interesting historical mansions in the kingdom, is now being restored and adapted as a residence by the trustees of the late Viscount Clifden. It was built for Sir Christopher Hatton, about 1583, by Thorpe, the architect of Burghley and Hatfield. Its principal façade was towards the south, in front of which was a terrace called King Charles's Walk, with a large bowling-green, looking over the valley and wood of Lord Spencer's park at Althorpe. Holdenby was one of the closing scenes in the unkingship of Charles I.; here took place his seizure by Joyce.





PRUSSIAN SHELLS FALLING INSIDE PARIS: SCENE NEAR MONT PARNASSE CEMETERY.  
(SKETCH BY BALLOON POST.)



## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## COMBUSTION AND ACIDIFICATION.

Professor Odling began his second lecture on the Chemical Discoveries of Davy, on Thursday week, by commenting on the association of the idea of the elements and their compounds with the idea of combustion as a phenomenon of chemical combination. He then proceeded to demonstrate the identity of the results of the rusting or oxidation of iron and other metals, with their combustion, and adverted to the old notion that this combustion was the evolution of a fiery substance, the rust or calx differing from the metal by its having lost this substance. Carbon, which yields little or no calx after burning, was regarded by the old chemists as very rich in this fiery substance, and the smelting of metals was considered to be the transferring to the metal this substance from the carbon burnt in the operation. The fact that the metal increased in weight instead of diminished by burning was regarded as utterly incomprehensible. Professor Odling then, by a series of experiments, illustrated the methods by which the great French chemist Lavoisier exploded the old notions, and demonstrated that the metals during combustion, in place of giving off any matter, take up oxygen from the air, and thereby increase in weight; and he propounded the theory that the combination of a body with oxygen is essential to its combustion, this gas being the one and only supporter of combustion. The researches of Davy proved that this theory is erroneous, and that combustion is merely an evidence of chemical action, since oxygen is not essential to combustion, but may be replaced by chlorine gas; and he further showed the imaginary nature of Lavoisier's notions regarding the source of heat in combination, the evolution of latent heat, and the distinction between the function of the different burning bodies and the one supporter of combustion. Professor Odling next described and illustrated Davy's researches into the nature of flame, whereby he demonstrated it to be ignited gaseous matter, its luminosity being dependent on the incandescent solid or dense particles which it contains. Proceeding to the consideration of the production of acids, the Professor referred to Bergmann's naming "fixed" air, or carbonic gas, obtained by the combustion of charcoal, "the aerial acid;" and he alluded to Cavendish's discovery, that nitric acid is a result of the oxidation of nitrogen; and then, after showing how acids may be produced by the combustion of sulphur and phosphorus, he referred to Lavoisier's conception, that oxygen is the sole acid-former, since it is present in all acids. The error of this theory was demonstrated by Davy, who proved the existence of acids without oxygen (muriatic acid), and showed that hydrogen rather than oxygen is essential to acidity, and that in no case does combination with oxygen produce an acid where neither hydrogen nor water is present. Furthermore, by his discovery of potassium and sodium he proved that combination with oxygen may produce alkalies, bodies altogether the reverse of acids.

## THE MANUFACTURE OF CHLORINE.

Professor Odling, at the Friday evening meeting, Jan. 28, gave an illustrated description of recent improvements in the manufacture of chlorine. He began with the history of this interesting gas (existing in common salt or chloride of sodium, in sea-water, and in many other compounds), adverted to its discovery by Scheele in 1774, together with its property of bleaching vegetable colours; and to Davy's demonstration, in 1810, that it is an elementary body, and not a compound of oxygen and muriatic acid gas. In 1775 Berthollet invented processes for using chlorine to bleach calico and linen, to replace bleaching by long-continued exposure to air and sunlight; and about 1787 Watt, the inventor of the steam-engine, brought Berthollet's method into operation in Scotland, the goods being exposed either to an atmosphere of chlorine gas or immersed in an aqueous solution. As the goods were liable to be injured or destroyed by the corrosive action of chlorine by this method, Messrs. Tennant, of Glasgow, substituted for the gas the chloride of lime, or bleaching-powder, which is made by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine, whereby the lime absorbs from 30 to 35 per cent of the gas. This compound is now most extensively used in the linen, calico, paper, and other manufactures; and its yearly production is estimated at 75,000 tons, worth £10 a ton. Improvements in the production of the gas are, therefore, of national importance. Till recently the mode adopted by Scheele has prevailed. By this, when muriatic acid (a combination of hydrogen gas and chlorine) is acted on by peroxide of manganese, the hydrogen is taken up by the excess of oxygen, and the chlorine is set free. The Professor then explained the manner in which attempts have been made to substitute for the per-oxide of manganese the only other natural per-oxide, nitre, or rather the nitric acid procured from it, the residuum of which after action speedily acquires fresh oxygen from the air, and thus can be used over again indefinitely. This is, however, an expensive process, and attempts were long made in vain to restore the per-oxide of manganese to its original condition by causing it to take up oxygen, till Mr. Walter Weldon devised a process which has been commercially successful. By this method, which consists in pumping air into spent manganese liquor mixed with lime, the original per-oxide of manganese oxidises a quantity of muriatic acid and liberates its chlorine; the spent manganese then takes up a fresh dose of oxygen from the air, by which it oxidises a fresh quantity of muriatic acid, and so on. As it is the oxygen of the atmosphere which really reacts on the manganese and produces the chlorine, the manganese being merely a carrier, Mr. Henry Deacon, of the alkali works at Widnes, near Runcorn, conceived the idea that the vehicle might be altogether dispensed with, and for this purpose he invented apparatus, in which a mixture of muriatic acid and vapour, heated to about 700 deg. of Fahrenheit, is passed over a mass of brickwork which has been steeped in a solution of sulphate of copper and dried. By this process an almost total decomposition of the muriatic acid is accomplished, and chlorine produced; the copper itself being apparently quite unaffected, although doubtless an agent in the reaction. The lecture was largely illustrated by experiments; and the Professor specially commented on the remarkable relation between oxygen and chlorine, specially exhibited in the facts, that when muriatic acid is decomposed by oxygen, chlorine and water are produced; while in the process of bleaching, and in some other chemical re-actions, water is decomposed by chlorine, and muriatic acid and oxygen evolved. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

[The Rev. W. H. Channing, through illness, was unable to lecture on the Laws of Life as Revealed in History, on Saturday last.]

## THE NUTRITION OF THE BLOOD.

Professor M. Foster began his third lecture on the Nutrition of Animals, on Tuesday last, with an experiment proving, by means of an electric current, that a muscle taken from the body of a frog some hours previous was still living, since its contractile power when excited was sufficient to lift several hundred times its own weight, while another muscle from the

same animal was quite dead, and had lost this power, through having been placed in warm water. This contractility depends wholly upon the blood; and muscle which has become rigid after death may be revived and contractility restored if the clotted blood be washed away by salt water and fresh blood be injected. Proceeding next to consider the nutrition of the blood, the Professor described that fluid as consisting of the liquid serum, the red corpuscles, the most essential part, and the fibrin, apparently of little use. As muscle lives on blood (he said), so blood lives on food. In the amoeba the food is taken bodily into the very substance of the animal, which is all mouth and all stomach; but in the higher animals the food is brought into a cavity of the body, the walls of which consist of a mass of delicate and strong cells, into every part of which blood is rushing, and yet has no contact with the food. To supply blood our food, which is for the most part solid, must be rendered perfectly fluid; and this is effected by the cells of the stomach, which feel, move, and breathe, and which themselves feed on the blood and pour their waste outside into the digestive cavity. This waste, by its solvent power, makes the food completely liquid, and in this state it gets into the blood. No natural or artificial mincing can render solid food sufficiently fine to pass through the cells; but mastication, or minute division, is very important, as the more finely separated the food is, the more readily do the solvent juices act upon it. Digestion is thus a double process—the solvent is poured out upon the food, and the matter dissolved is absorbed. The division of labour is also very apparent, not only in the stomach itself, which is provided with folds and depressions, and glands and ducts, but also in the employment of other organs for digestion—certain food-stuffs being dissolved in the mouth by an alkaline secretion, others in the stomach by acids, and others in the intestines by alkalies. The mouth is provided with salivary glands, composed of secreting "cells" connected with a long duct in the throat. These cells also live on blood, and pour out their solvent waste on the food when it enters the mouth, being thereto incited by the action of nerves. The stimulus of the food in the mouth goes to the brain, and from the brain to the gland: the energy of the gland rises, and the saliva flows into the mouth. This may occur by mental stimulus only, without food.

The discourse of Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., on Friday next, the 10th inst., will relate to Some Fallacies connected with Ships and Guns.

## CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

## WRANGLERS.

25 Hopkinson, Trinity	14 Smith, H. G. S., Trinity	27 Eagles, Queens'
26 Glaisher, Trinity	15 Colson, Clare	28 Bowditch, Clare
27 Spence, Pembroke	16 Neville, Sidney Sussex	29 Pauson, Trinity
28 Hart, Trinity	17 Bourne, St. John's	30 Bond, St. Mary Magd.
29 Temperley, Queens'	18 Pollard, Trinity	31 Wood, W. S., St. John's
30 Appleton, Trinity	19 Failes, Trinity	32 Odgers, Trinity Hall
31 Malcolm, Christ's	20 Rae, Trinity	33 Ward, Pembroke
32 Carver, St. John's	21 Bishop, St. John's	34 Cantley, P. L., Gonv.
33 Genese, St. John's	22 Dumergue, Corp. Chr.	35 and Caius
34 Cruikshank, St. John's	23 Taylor, Christ's	36 Watkins, Christ's
35 Dey, St. Peter's	24 Carpmas, St. John's	37 Johnson, St. Cathar.
36 Bell, St. Catherine's	25 Hartley, Sidney Sussex	38 Hall, Pembroke
37 Reith, Emmanuel	26 Bowen, Trinity	39 Phillips, Christ's

## SENIOR OPTIMES.

38 Myers, Trinity	49 Wight, Clare	59 Kirkby, Christ's
40 Jeffery, Trinity	50 Carlyon, Sid. Sussex	60 Carter, Trinity
41 Allen, W. O. B., Trin.	51 Grove, St. Catherine's	61 Collins, Christ's
42 Lodge, Jesus	52 Tims, Pembroke	62 Thompson, Trinity
43 Raikes, St. Peter's	53 Crowley, Trinity	63 Hanson, Corp. Christi
44 Ireland, Trinity	54 Miller, St. John's	64 Wooler, St. John's
45 Goodacre, Queens'	55 Cantley, Gonv. & Caius	65 Standish, Queens'
46 Bennett, Emmanuel	56 Pitman, Corpus Christi	66 Bethell, St. John's
47 Cox, Trinity	57 Hill, Jesus	67 Lunt, Corpus Christi
48 Symes, Downing	58 Lowe, Christ's	

## JUNIOR OPTIMES.

59 Tuck, King's	79 Dale, Gonv. and Caius	90 Winthrop, Trinity H.
60 Panter, Clare	80 Trotter, Trinity	91 Gregson, Jesus
61 Bell, Corpus Christi	81 Keary, Trinity	92 Caliphronas, Clare
62 Praed, St. John's	82 Stewart, Trinity	93 Ralph, St. John's
63 Savage, St. John's	83 Ord, Trinity Hall	94 Baring, Trinity
64 Crouch, St. John's	84 Boyd, Trinity	95 Allen, W., St. John's
65 Butler, St. John's	85 Field, St. John's	96 Latham, St. John's
66 Thompson, Jesus	86 Taylor, St. John's	97 Pulteney, F. B., Trinity
67 Ismay, Emmanuel	87 Boreham, Christ's	98 Jackson, Sidney Sussex
68 Amphlett, St. Peter's	88 Channer, St. John's	99 Robertson, St. Peter's
69 Leach, Corpus Christi	89 Weston, Trinity	100 Swainson, Corpus Ch.

ÆROTANT.—Fitzjohn, Gonville and Caius; Forbes, St. Catherine's; Kershaw, Clare; Morley, A., Trinity; Roscoe, St. John's.

In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

Lord Aveland is to exercise the office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England, as deputy to the Dowager Ladies Aveland and Carington, sisters to the late Lord d'Eresby.

The first levée for the season was held at Dublin, on Tuesday, by the Lord Lieutenant. There was a large and distinguished attendance.

Hospital Sunday at Newcastle-on-Tyne has produced £2038. Collections in aid of the medical charities of Sheffield were made in most of the places of worship in that town on Sunday. The amount collected was upwards of £1040.

Messrs. Ludlow, of Birmingham, at whose ammunition factory the recent dreadful explosion occurred, have forwarded to the secretary of the Birmingham General Hospital £500, to cover the expense occasioned to the hospital by the accident.

The Marquis of Hartington arrived in Dublin last Saturday, and attended a Privy Council, at which the usual oaths were administered to him on coming into office as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Miss Temple has issued an address announcing her retirement as a candidate for a seat at the Exeter School Board. She is informed that the question of informality which has been raised cannot be decided by the Committee of Council on Education, and she declines to take a place her right to which might be questioned.

Mr. Monsell, the new Postmaster-General, was returned for the county of Limerick without opposition on Saturday last. He said that the Government "recognised the right of Irishmen to govern the country according to their own ideas," and announced an Education Bill for Ireland which, he said, would be satisfactory.

At a meeting held in Edinburgh on Thursday week—the Lord Provost presiding—resolutions were adopted in favour of the medical education of women in Edinburgh; and a committee was appointed to consider whether Chalmers's or some other hospital in that city might be sufficiently enlarged for the purpose. The meeting was addressed by Professor Masson, Professor Calderwood, Sheriff Neil Campbell, and others.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter acknowledging the receipt of a memorial from the Bristol Chamber of Commerce in favour of a settlement of the Alabama claims, writes:—"I beg to assure you that for years past the Government has attended to every allowable proceeding with a view to a settlement of these claims. We continue to be in the same disposition, for we cordially agree in the opinion that the long unsettled state of the controversy is not for the advantage or honour of either country."

## NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will begin on June 5.

The 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders will, in the course of the spring, relieve the 90th Light Infantry at Edinburgh.

Samuel Vine, the steward of H.M.S. Boscawen, who was, last week, tried by court-martial for alleged frauds upon the Admiralty, was, on Saturday, acquitted of the charge.

Gratuities of from £3 to £6 will be awarded to men discharged from the Army Reserve, after fourteen years' service, in consequence of inefficiency from continued sickness or other physical disability, whose general conduct has been good.

Silver medals for long service and good conduct were presented recently at Aldershot, by Major-General Lysons, C.B., commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade, to Colour-Sergeant B. Davis, first battalion 4th Regiment, medal and gratuity of £10; Colour-Sergeant D. Moodie, 42nd Highlanders, medal and £10; Sergeant A. Brown, 42nd Highlanders, medal and £5; Private R. Smith, 42nd Regiment, medal; Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Dews, 33rd Regiment, medal and £10; Bandmaster Sergeant Coulton, 33rd Regiment, medal and £5; Private Madden, 33rd Regiment, medal.

An Army circular, relating to the Army Reserve Forces, has been issued, stating that no vacancies which may occur in the rank of Quartermaster of militia while regiments are disembodied shall be filled up, and that such Quartermasters shall be permitted to retire from the service on a scale of half pay, ranging from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per day, according to length of service. Quartermasters who retire on half pay under the age of fifty will be liable to serve on full pay on their regiments being embodied, and will be granted the honorary rank of Captain, after a service in the Line and militia of thirty years. No Quartermaster of militia will be compelled to retire during the financial year 1871-2.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

At a meeting of between thirty and forty commanding officers of volunteers held, on Tuesday, in London, it was decided to hold the Easter review at Brighton, provided that satisfactory arrangements could be made with the local and railway authorities.

Mrs. Bickford, the widow of Major Bickford, has purchased for over £1000 the site of the drill-ground and armoury of the Camberne volunteers, and has presented it to the corps.

The annual meeting of the Devon Volunteer Association was held, in Exeter Castle, last week—the chair being taken by Lieutenant-Colonel the Earl of Devon. Mr. Kennaway, M.P., asked the volunteers to consider in what way they could be put on a better and more satisfactory footing. In looking at that there were two conditions in which the volunteer force would have to be considered. If the ballot for the militia was carried and became law, there would be no difficulty. The Government would then be able to make its own terms with the volunteers. As the condition of their exemption from the ballot it would make strict requirements of drill and discipline from the men, and of knowledge and skill on the part of the officers, and the volunteers who wished to avail themselves of the exemption would have to comply with their conditions. He urged that a liberal grant, and one sufficient to cover all expenses, should be made to the volunteers, and that camps should be formed in every district. The Earl of Devon expressed his belief that one of the most important things to be borne in mind in the organisation, not merely of the volunteer forces, but of the regular army also, was that the officers should so far qualify themselves as to be ahead of the men in knowledge, and that the men should know that they were so. He believed the organisation of camps would be valuable to the forces collectively and to the officers and men individually. It would be a great benefit to the rifle volunteers to be brought into communication, under competent authority, to act together with artillery, and with such a force of cavalry as could be brought together.

## CONTRABAND OF WAR.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, held on Thursday week, the question of the supply of arms and ammunition to belligerent Powers was discussed. Mr. George Dixon, M.P., who presided, expressed the opinion that private property at sea ought to be exempt from capture. He urged that Chambers of Commerce should press the question on the attention of Parliament. The question as to what was contraband of war was in a very unsatisfactory state as far as any definition by our own Government and other Powers was concerned. Under existing circumstances great uncertainty prevailed as to what traders might export with safety. He desired that some understanding should be sought by our Government with foreign Powers, by which the uncertainties and dangers attending the shipment of certain kinds of goods—used in peace as well as in war—might be avoided. Might it not be defined that the term "contraband of war" should be limited to those articles which are used as implements of destruction in war, such as guns, cannon, and ammunition? With reference to the supply of munitions of war by neutrals to belligerents, Birmingham merchants knew to their cost that that was a question which was also in a very unsatisfactory position. Speaking generally, the law was in this position—we were not allowed to build, to man, to fit out, or to equip vessels of war for belligerents, but we were allowed to export to them any other descriptions of arms and warlike munitions. If that principle was really clear to every trader, and there was no doubt about it, he did not think the condition of things would be unsatisfactory; but he did not think it was by any means clear, because it was upon the application of that principle that the whole dispute with the United States had arisen. Some people in England thought it desirable that we should so multiply restrictions that neutrals should not assist belligerents in any manner by the exportation of arms and munitions of war. Though he (Mr. Dixon) was strongly in favour of peace, he was inclined to believe that any effort to carry out so benevolent and Christian a feeling as that would end in complete failure. The hon. gentleman, in conclusion, urged that the English Government should take the earliest opportunity of placing this question on a sound basis.

Mr. Richard Bond, watchmaker, of Broughton-in-Furness has been frozen to death in attempting to cross the bleak lofty mountain passes between Langdale and Wastdale Head.

The *Civilian* states that Mr. Hobart, the Marquis of Hartington's private secretary, has resigned the Postmastership of Bristol, to which he was, a few days since, appointed.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, the chairman alluded to the improvement in the trade of the district, and stated that the working classes were never better employed nor had higher wages than they now received.



OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR W. VERNER, BART.

Sir William Verner, Bart., of Verner's Bridge, in the county of Armagh, and of Inismagh, in the county of Tyrone, K.C.H., died on the 20th ult., at his town residence, 86, Eaton-square. He was born Oct. 25, 1782, the youngest son of James Verner, Esq., M.P., by Jane, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Henry Clarke, M.A., of Anasammery, in the county of Armagh. At an early age he entered the Army, and served in the 7th Hussars, under Sir John Moore, in the memorable retreat to Corunna, and subsequently under Wellington, in Spain and France, participating in the battles of Orthes, the Pyrenees, Toulouse, and Waterloo. For his gallantry at Waterloo, where he was severely wounded, he received his promotion on the field of battle. Having succeeded to the estates of his paternal grandfather, Thomas Verner, Esq., of Church Hill, he became a magistrate for the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, and served as High Sheriff for the former in 1821, and for the latter in 1823. He had already acted in the same capacity for the county of Monaghan in 1820. In 1826 Colonel Verner contested, unsuccessfully, the representation of the county of Armagh; but at the general election of 1832 he was successful, and continued to sit for the same constituency uninterruptedly for thirty-six years. Sir William Verner was a leading member of the Orange body, and at one time Deputy Grand Master. In 1846 he was created a Baronet. He married, Oct. 19, 1819, Harriet, only child of the late Colonel the Hon. Edward Wingfield, of Cork Abbey, in the county of Dublin, by whom he leaves four surviving daughters and two sons—viz., Sir William Verner, M.P. for the county of Armagh, now second Baronet; and Edward Wingfield Verner, Esq., M.P. for Lisburn.

LADY GEARY.

Several remarkable instances of longevity—one in Ireland of one hundred and six years—have occurred during the last few months. Last week's obituary adds four more. Henrietta, Lady Geary, who died on the 18th ult., was in the ninety-second year of her age, having been born Oct. 27, 1779. At the time of her birth the United States of America had no separate existence, and Prussia was only just emerging into greatness. Lady Geary was the daughter and coheir of Richard Nevill, Esq., of Furnace, in the county of Kildare, who claimed descent from the noble house of Abergavenny. She married, first, in 1806, Edward Dering, Esq., by whom (who died in 1808) she leaves a son, Sir Edward Cholmeley Dering, Bart., of Surrenden Dering, Kent; and a daughter, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. Julius Deedes; and, secondly, in 1810, Sir William Geary, Bart., of Oxon Hoath, Kent, by whom (who died Aug. 26, 1825) she leaves issue Sir William Richard Powlett Geary, Bart.; and Francis Geary, Esq.

THE DUCHESS DE FRIAS.

Victoire, Duchess de Frias, whose death is just announced, was born in 1837, the second daughter of the late eminent composer, Michael William Balfe. She made a very successful debut as an operatic singer in London, in 1857, and during the two following seasons gained increased reputation in England, in Italy, and at St. Petersburg. She retired from the stage in 1860, in which year she married Sir John Fiennes Twisleton Crampton, Bart., K.C.B. In 1864 she married the Duc de Frias, a Spanish grandee, by whom she leaves three children.

MR. TEMPLE, Q.C.

Christopher Temple, Esq., Q.C., Chancellor of the County Palatine of Durham, and a county-court Judge, died at his residence, 15, Upper Bedford-place, on the 21st ult., in his eighty-sixth year. This learned lawyer, the son of Christopher Temple, Esq., of Gwernygo, in the county of Montgomery, was called to the Bar by the hon. society of Lincoln's Inn in 1810, and obtained a silk gown in 1834. In 1841 he contested, unsuccessfully, the representation of Shrewsbury, and in 1855 was appointed county-court Judge of Circuit No. 5, having been previously Judge of the Northampton circuit. He married Miss Barnes, of Islington, and leaves issue, sons and daughters.

SIR PROBY CAUTLEY.

Colonel Sir Proby Thomas Cautley, K.C.B., F.R.S., Bengal Artillery, late of her Majesty's Council for India, died, on the 25th ult., at his residence, The Avenue, Sydenham Park. He was born at Roydon, in Suffolk, in 1802, the son of the Rev. Thomas Cautley, Rector of Roydon and Stratford St. Mary's, Suffolk, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Charles Proby. Educated at the Charterhouse and at Addiscombe, he entered the Bengal Artillery as Second Lieutenant in 1819, and became Colonel in 1854. He served in Oude 1820-1, and was at the siege of Bhurtpure, 1825-6.

MR. GRACE, OF MANTUA.

Oliver Dowell John Grace, Esq., of Mantua, in the county of Roscommon, and Gracefield, Queen's County, Vice-Lieutenant of the former county, chief of his house, and male representative of the ancient feudal Lords of Courtstown, died, on the 25th ult., at his residence, Mantua House, Elphin. He was born, Oct. 19, 1791, the only son of the late John Grace, Esq., of Mantua, by Mary Clare, his wife, second daughter and coheir of Patrick Hussey, Esq., of Ardmore. He succeeded his father in 1811; served as High Sheriff in 1831 and represented the county of Roscommon in Parliament, from 1847 to 1859, as a consistent Liberal. He married, Sept. 3, 1819, Frances Mary, daughter of the late Sir Richard Nagle, Bart., by whom he had issue three sons and one daughter. Of the former the only survivor is the present John Dowell Fitzgerald Grace, Esq., of Mantua, who is married to Grace, daughter of the late Thomas Thistlethwayte, Esq., of Southwick Park, Hants. His only daughter, Mary Clare, widow of Robert Archbold, Esq., of Davidstown, M.P. for the county of Kildare, founded, in 1868, the Convent of Mercy, Elphin, and is now its mother-assistant. Sir William Grace, Bart., descends from a junior branch of the Graces of Mantua.

SIR ARNOLD KNIGHT.

Sir Arnold James Knight, M.D., died at The Priory, Little Malvern, on the 12th ult., in the eighty-second year of his age. He was youngest son of Alexander Knight, Esq., of Six-hills Grange, in the county of Lincoln, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of William Caley, Esq., of Grinoldby Hall. He graduated M.D. at the University of Edinburgh in 1811, and practised for many years as a physician in Sheffield. He married, in 1821, Harriet Isabella, daughter of Thomas Smith, Esq., of Dunston Hall, in the county of Derby, by whom he leaves, with other issue, Lieutenant-Colonel Arnold More Knight, Staff officer of pensioners at Leicester.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

V. GORGAS.—I. We shall be much pleased to receive some of the examples spoken of; but should prefer those adapted for the ordinary chess field of sixty-four squares. The text we can adopt from the best English classics. 2. Your problem is under consideration, and shall be reported on in a few days.  
W. F. R. W., Oxford.—We cannot understand your note. In the position you give Black is not mated at all. Pray be more explicit; and examine the problem in question more attentively.  
WAUGH.—You can probably obtain the rules for playing Double Chess of Messrs. Leuchars and Son, Piccadilly, London.  
HARVARD.—It shall appear in due course; but we have at least fifty problems, marked for insertion, standing over for want of space.  
P. D. T.—You can obtain blank chess diagrams of Mr. Dangerfield, lithographer, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.  
G. C.—The problem you refer to was composed by the Rev. Horatio Bolton, and first appeared in a collection of problems brought out by the late Mr. W. Lewis. Like most of Mr. Bolton's stratagems, it possesses, among other merits, the now rare one of being the exact counterpart of a real end-game. We shall have much pleasure in reproducing a few of this great master's finest compositions, if you will kindly send them.  
CADMUS.—A perfect solution of the Knight's Tour would comprise the geometrical, the arithmetical, and the poetical explanation. Few people, however, do more than trace the gyrations of the Knight, and thus spell out the words which make up the quotation. But they lose, by this, the most remarkable properties of the problem. Sum up, for example, all the figures in each column, vertically and horizontally, after numbering the moves of the Knight in the Tour we give to-day, and you will be surprised at the harmony of the result.  
THE TRUE SOLUTION TO THE KNIGHT'S TOUR has been received since the publication of previous signatures by E. A. A., Library of Oporto; P. D. T.; Toby, Funchal, Madeira; J. B. Halbach, of the Hague; Cobalt, Ringwood, L. and W. F., Simcox, W. E. F., N. B., H. B. S.; Chess Book, Troitsky, Central Russia; I. W. M., Halifax, Nova Scotia.  
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1404 has been received from D. T., Li Calai, F. H. Mona; Capt. M., Dublin; O. P. Q., I. N. Keynes, Sigismund, R. B. Lionel, E. R. S. D. T., Bolsever, Herman, I. P. W., Midge, A. J. H.; R. D. H., of Helmsburgh; R. of Antwerp, Brussels, Doreyon, B. D. T., R. B. C., L. A. T., Munro; S. P. Q. B., of Bruges; Germanicus, Hobart, Violet, W. P. O. Flanchetto, Oliver, B. T., Clipdale, A. D. Kirkpatrick, H. T. V., Magnus, S. M. Rector.

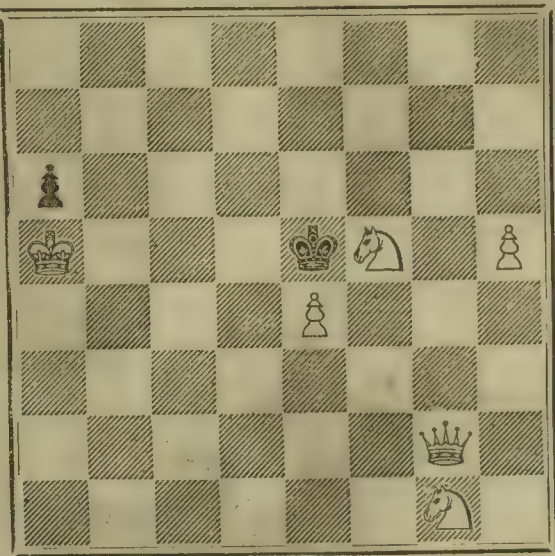
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM, No. 1404.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q R 2nd	P to K R 8th (becoming a Queen)	3. R to K 2nd	P takes R
2. B takes Q	P to K B 6th	4. P to K B 4th, Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1406.

By Mr. W. COATES.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following was the last and deciding Game in the Match between Messrs. ROSENTHAL and WISKER. This contest terminated on the 14th ult., the final score being:—

	Rosenthal	Wisker	Drawn	Games.
	..	..	..	.. 3
	..	..	..	.. 2
	..	..	..	.. 4

(Ruy Lopez-Knight's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. R takes R	B to Q 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	23. Q to K B 3rd	Q takes Q
3. B to K Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	24. R takes Q	B to B 4th (ch)
4. B to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	Better, we think, to have doubled the Pawns.	
5. Castles	B to K 2nd	25. P to Q 4th	B to Kt 3rd
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th	26. B to B 2nd	R to Q 3rd
7. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 3rd	27. Kt to B sq	P to Kt 3rd
8. P to Q 3rd	B to Kt 5th	28. K to K 2nd	K to Kt 2nd
9. B to K 3rd	Q to Q 2nd	29. B to Kt 3rd	R to K 3rd (ch)
10. Kt to Q 5th	Q takes Kt	30. B to K 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
The capture of this Kt appears to have been a fault. Black should have Castled or taken the other Kt with his Bishop, we think.		31. K to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd
11. B takes Kt	Q R to Q Kt sq	32. K to K 4th	B to Q 2nd
Overlooking his adversary's next two moves, which win a valuable Pawn. He should have taken off the Kt.		33. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K R 4th
12. B takes Kt	Q takes B	34. P to K R 3rd	P to Q R 4th
13. Kt takes K P	P takes Kt	35. R to K B 6th	R takes R
Any other move would have been more injurious still to Black's interest.		36. B takes R	P takes P
14. Q takes B	Castles	37. P takes P	K to B 2nd
15. P to Q B 3rd	Q R to Q sq	38. B to K 5th	
16. Q to Q B sq	R to Q 3rd	Black's game has long been in a tottering condition. It is now in that state that, without some error on the part of his adversary, it is altogether irretrievable.	
17. P to K B 4th	R to Kt 3rd	39. P to Q 5th	B to Q Kt 3rd
18. Q to K 2nd	P takes P	40. P takes P	P to Q B 4th
19. B takes P	P to K B 4th	41. B to Q B 7th	B to K B 7th
20. P takes P	K R takes P	42. B to Q 8th	B to Kt 6th
21. B to K Kt 3rd	R takes R (ch)	43. B to K Kt 5th	K to K sq
		44. B to K B 4th	B to K R 5th
		45. K to Q 4th, and Black resigns.	

As the contest has been so close, we may expect that Mr. Wisker will demand his revenge. In that case, it is to be hoped the return match will consist of not less than twenty-one games, exclusive of drawn battles. Nine games are too few to test fairly the comparative powers of two strong players.

BADEN CHESS CONGRESS.

The second and deciding Game between Messrs. ANDERSSSEN and STEINITZ. (For the previous Game, see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Jan. 14.) (Hampe's Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. R takes P	
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	It is difficult to understand Black's taking this Pawn with the Rook, when capturing it with the Bishop is so manifestly superior.	
3. P to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd	25. R takes B	Q takes R
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	26. B to Q Kt 4th	
5. B to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3rd	A fatal error.	
6. P takes P	P takes P	27. R to Q Kt sq	R to Kt 7th (ch)
7. Q to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 2nd	28. K to K 3rd	Q to Q R 4th
8. P to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th	29. R to Q sq	Q takes B (ch)
9. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q R 4th		
10. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	30. P to Q 4th	P takes P (ch)
11. Kt to Q sq	P to Q R 5th	31. K to B 4th	P to K R 3rd
12. B to Q R 2nd	Castles	32. Kt to K R 3rd	R to K sq
13. Kt to K 3rd	B to Q 3rd	33. Q to Q 3rd	P to Kt 4th (ch)
14. Kt to K B 5th	P to Q Kt 5th	34. K to B 3rd	P to Kt 5th (ch)
15. P takes P	Q takes P (ch)	35. K to Kt 3rd	R takes K P
16. P to Q B 3rd	Q to R 4th	36. Q to K B sq	Q to K 4th (ch)
17. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q R to Q sq	37. K to R 4th	P takes Kt
18. Q to K B 3rd	Q to Q Kt 3rd	38. K takes P	R to Q Kt 6th (ch)
19. B to Q Kt sq	P to Q R 6th	39. P to Kt 3rd	R to K B 5th
In his comment on this game, the editor of the Leipzig Schachzeitung observes here that the advance of the Pawn is very brilliant play; and, while questioning its soundness, expresses his admiration at Mr. Anderssen's powers of combination in this remarkable game.		40. Kt takes P (ch)	K to B sq
20. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt P	41. Q to K 2nd	R to K R 5th (ch)
21. P takes B	Q takes P (ch)	42. K to Kt 4th	R takes R P (ch)
22. K to K 2nd	P to Q R 7th	43. K takes R	Q takes P (ch)
23. B to Q 2nd	Q to Q Kt 4th	44. K to R sq	Q to K R 6th (ch)
		45. K to Kt sq	R to K Kt 6th (ch)

and Mr. Anderssen wins.

"ADIEU!"

There are certain situations of human life, and groupings of persons naturally related, which appeal to our sympathies with a constant effect. The man, the woman, and the child, bound to each other by domestic affection, form such a group as can never be looked at without reverence and tenderness by any thoughtful observer. A husband and wife, a mother and father, with but one young creature owing its existence to their union, should be regarded with ever sacred feelings of respect and good-will. They compose, when standing together in mutual love and confidence, the most beautiful and significant type that earth can show of the harmonies and holy mysteries of heaven. It is the Family—that most ancient, universal, and imperishable fact in the history of mankind; which was the same in the beginning of this world, as it is now, as it ever will be in all ages and in all countries, under diverse governments, religions, creeds, and customs; the only permanent institution certainly ordained by God; the unfailing source of happiness and spring of virtue, the foundation of all personal or social welfare, the link between past and present, the pledge of hope for improvement in future. The man, woman, and child, in their natural relations of two parents with offspring, seem to represent all this, and more than this—more than words can tell of blessing that attends the performance of duty in simple good faith, with eternal results of infinite price.

In comparison with such true interests of humanity in general, the great military struggle of nations is a matter of small importance. It is not France or Germany that we care to find in the picture of a soldier bidding his wife and little girl farewell before he goes out to battle. Who that reads, in Homer's Iliad, of the parting of Hector from Andromache, of her passionate entreaties for his safety, of their infant's wondering alarm, and of the warrior's resolute purpose, overruling the dictates of softer emotion in a heart swelling with manly love as with heroic courage—who that reads this passage, dramatic as any in Shakespeare, would care whether Hector be a Greek or a Trojan?

The siege of Paris is quite as grand an affair as the siege of Troy, as full of romance and poetry; the gods and goddesses have no less a hand in it; the valour and prowess of the modern combatants, with their chassepôts and needle-guns, with their mitrailleuses and big artillery, must surely be equal to the bravery of those classical fighting men, who were clad in brazen armour from head to foot, and who bore the spear and shield, conveyed by swift chariots across the field of strife. Why is not the Garde Nationale Mobilisé, whom our Artist represents taking a sad leave of his fond Eugénie or Sophie, with the little daughter beside her, an object of just as much interest as Hector, the horse-tamer, in his plume-crested helmet, going to make a sortie by the Scaen Gate? The answer is that given by Horace—*quia carent vate sacro*, because the French defenders of home, and city, and nation have no Homer to sing their deeds and teach us to comprehend their feelings. But human nature is always the same; that which was noble or sweet and solemn to the mind which looked upon life in the early Greek world of twenty-five centuries ago will appear to us in 1871 as well worthy of our esteem. The parting word of salutation, "Adieu!" is one that Christianity has put in the Frenchman's mouth, lightly though it be sometimes uttered. The principles of chivalrous honour, of loyalty, patriotism, and freedom by which he is inspired to march against the enemy of France both warrant and dignify his behaviour. The prayers that his wife is about to make for him and for the national cause, which he, justly as a French citizen, now serves at the risk of his life, will be offered at a purer shrine, and with a more rational and more spiritual devotion, than such as went up from the matrons of Troy, at the altars of Pallas and Phœbus Apollo, when their husbands sallied against the besiegers of that city.

Mr. Humphrey Nichols, a Manchester merchant, who had given £1000 each to two charities in that city, has increased the gift in each case to £10,000.

We learn from the *Lifeboat*, the journal of the National Life-Boat Institution, that during the past year the life-boats of that institution saved 513 shipwrecked persons, whilst in the stormy year 1869 they saved 871.

On Saturday Thomas Thompson, who was employed at the Steam Flour-Mills, Woolwich, incautiously entered a bin containing about fourteen sacks of loose flour, from which one of the hoppers was fed. He was drawn into the vortex, and was smothered before assistance could be rendered.

From April to Jan. 28 the total receipts into the Exchequer were £52,241,257, as compared with £57,784,633 in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure had been £57,624,180. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £873,167.

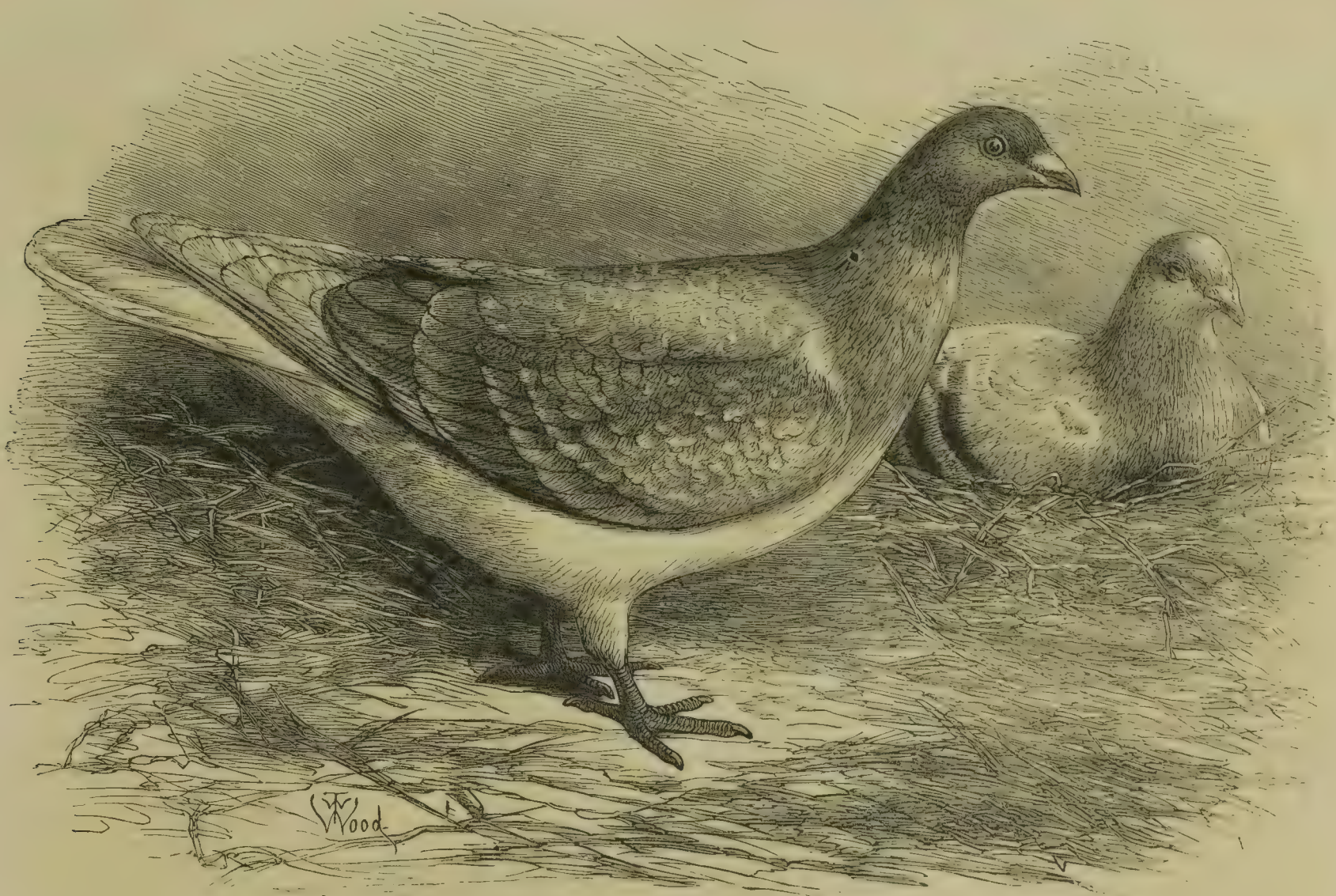
On Thursday a meeting of the National Life-Boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. The silver medal of the institution and a copy of its vote inscribed on vellum were ordered to be presented to Mr. William Grant, coxswain of the Margate life-boat Quiver, together with £8 18s. to himself and the crew of the boat in testimony of their recent services in saving from the rigging of the sunken brig Sarah, of Sunderland, the crew of six men. It was blowing a gale from the eastward, with a heavy sea on the sands, and the snow was falling fast, when the men were rescued by the life-boat from what would otherwise have been an inevitable death. Rewards to the amount of £356 were also granted to the crews of other life-boats for recent services. These great services represent altogether upwards of one hundred persons saved from shipwrecks during the storms of the past few weeks. Various other rewards were likewise granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts; and payments amounting to £1328 were ordered to be made on life-boat establishments. Various liberal contributions to the institution were announced as having been received from Huntingdon, Bristol, Norwich, Bradford, Wolverhampton, Dawlish, Newport (Mon.), Greenock, and other places, including one of £500 in aid of the general objects of the institution, and £10 a year from "E. P. S.," who gave the Barmouth life-boat to the society some four years since. The late Miss L. E. Meynell Ingram, of Hoar Cross, had bequeathed to the institution £300 free of duty; and the late Miss Ann Buckle, of York, had left it £19. The Government of Italy, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by the Ballycotton life-boat to an Italian vessel wrecked on the Irish coast some time since, had sent the society £20. During the past month new life-boats had been stationed by the institution at Pakefield, Suffolk; and at Troon, Ballantrae, and Buckie, on the coast of Scotland. The thanks of the institution inscribed on vellum were presented to Admiral Craigie and Captain I. W. D. McDonald, R.N., in acknowledgment of their valuable co-operation as hon. secretaries respectively of its Dawlish and Bembridge branches.





"ADIEU!"





THE ANTWERP CARRIER PIGEON.

FRENCH CARRIER  
PIGEONS.

In consequence of the use made of them during the siege of Paris much attention has been attracted to the carrier, or *voyageurs*, pigeons of the Continent. The first name is an unfortunate one, for it has led to their being confounded by most persons with the large-eyed, heavy-wattled bird known as the English carrier. This is a mere pet variety, which does not possess the highly-developed "homeing" instinct of the *voyageur* pigeon. The true country of this latter breed is Belgium, where pigeon-races are a national sport, patronised and supported by all classes of society, from the King downwards. The breed employed is that represented in our Engraving, the figures being drawn from imported birds that have competed in the long-distance *concours*, and are in the possession of Mr. Tegetmeier. During the summer months hundreds of pigeon-races take place in Belgium. The most important are from the towns of Brussels, Liège, Antwerp, or Ghent, to the centre or even extreme south of France. The birds are trained by stages at gradually-increasing distances, and, when the final stage has been reached, they are all sent off together, being liberated at an early hour in the morning. As many as 1000 or 1500 birds are set free at once. The winners always return on the same day—flying homeward at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour, according to the distance. Some of these birds were located in Paris before the commencement of the siege, and have been largely employed, being taken from the city in balloons and allowed to return with messages. When the Provisional Government was established at Tours, the charge for pigeon messages into Paris was a franc a word. The letters and addresses were transcribed on a large sheet, micro-photographed on a small scale, and then inclosed in a quill, which was secured to a tail feather, as many as three or four hundred messages being conveyed on one small sheet about 2 in. by 1½ in.; the despatch was legibly directed to M. Mercadier, the chief of the telegraphic service, when the mes-

sages were transcribed by the aid of a powerful magnifying-glass and forwarded to their destination.

THE LATE  
SIR RICHARD MAYNE.

An Illustration is given of the monument recently erected in Kensal-green Cemetery to the memory of Sir Richard Mayne, K.C.B., late Commissioner of Metropolitan Police. The memorial is as plain as any object of the kind could well be made consistently with grace of proportion and a certain pleasing fitness of outline. Granite is the material used throughout. The inscription which it bears is as follows:—"Sir Richard Mayne, K.C.B., born 27th November, 1796; died 26th December, 1868. The officers and constables of the Metropolitan Police have raised this monument as a record of their high appreciation of his great ability, independence of character, and unswerving integrity as Commissioner of the Police of the Metropolis during a period of nearly forty years, from the foundation of the force, in 1829." The monument was unveiled one day last week, in the presence of a large party of Sir Richard's friends and official colleagues.

Her Majesty's Commissioners of the London International Exhibition of 1871 have entered into arrangements with Messrs. J. M. Johnson and Sons, of Castle-street, Holborn, for the printing and publishing of the official catalogues.

A deputation from the national schoolmasters of Ireland had an interview with Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Fortescue, and Mr. Lowe on Tuesday, in order to represent the grievances of their position, and especially their low rate of remuneration, their want of residences, and the absence of any provision for them when laid aside by age or infirmity. They also strongly urged that there should be an education rate in Ireland as well as in England. The Prime Minister promised that their representations should have due consideration.



UNVEILING THE MONUMENT OF THE LATE SIR RICHARD MAYNE AT KENSAL-GREEN CEMETERY.



## THE WAR.

The surrender of Paris, by the capitulation, signed last Saturday, after an incessant siege and obstinate defence of four months and eleven days, was accompanied by the conclusion of an armistice throughout France, except in the Côte d'Or, Doubs, and Jura departments, until the 19th inst. This exception was made to allow the German forces in that quarter, under the command of General Manteuffel and General von Werder, to pursue the defeated army of General Bourbaki in the Doubs, to surround the Garibaldian Legion in the neighbourhood of Dijon, and to continue the siege of Belfort, an important fortress of the Vosges mountains, dominating the road into Upper Alsace. But General Bourbaki's army, numbering 80,000 men, has since evaded the necessity of again fighting or yielding to the Germans by taking refuge in the neutral Swiss territory of Neuchâtel, where it consents to be disarmed and confined till the end of the war. No other French army is now in a condition to take the field, those of General Chanzy, in Brittany, and General Faidherbe, at Lille, having been greatly weakened and disorganised by their recent defeats—the former at Le Mans, and the latter at St. Quentin. The question of accepting terms of peace will be decided by a National Convention, or Assembly, to be elected within eight days, from the whole of France, and to meet for this special purpose at Bordeaux. The terms proposed by Count Bismarck are extremely hard, being the cession of Alsace and the German part of Lorraine, including Metz, also of Belfort, the payment of £400,000,000 sterling to compensate Germany for the losses and costs of the war, the cession of the French colony of Pondicherry, on the coast of India, and the surrender of twenty first-class ships of the French navy. The Bordeaux section of the French Provisional Government, the chief of which is M. Gambetta, seems inclined to use the armistice for preparations to continue the war; but the Government at Paris, with M. Jules Favre representing it as Minister of Foreign Affairs, has withdrawn the delegated authority from its colleagues at Bordeaux. The capitulation of Paris itself, with the payment of £8,000,000 by the municipality, is now in course of execution; the entire circle of outer forts, including Mont Valérien and St. Denis, was occupied by the German troops on Sunday; the guns upon the ramparts surrounding the city are dismounted; the French troops, marines, sailors, gardes mobiles, and volunteers, with a reservation of 12,000 soldiers for local police service, are being disarmed; but the Parisian National Guards will keep their arms to maintain civil order, as Paris itself will not be entered by the Germans. The greatest anxiety is now felt about the supply of provisions needful to save the population of the city from starving within the next week or two, the French Government having made a serious miscalculation of the stock on hand. The German military authorities have sent in flour and other articles sufficient for the consumption of one or two days. The French Government has invited British and other foreign dealers to send flour, corn, and coal to Dieppe, where these goods will at once be purchased and forwarded by railway to Paris.

There is not much to be told of military movements in the French provinces. The remains of General Chanzy's army seem to be at Laval; while his late victorious antagonist, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, with a portion of his forces, has marched northward into Normandy, arriving at Rouen on Friday week. All Normandy, except the great seaport of Havre, and the neighbourhood of Cherbourg, with its port, dockyards, and great naval arsenal, is now in the hands of the Germans. On the Loire, a feeble attempt was made by the French, last Saturday, to surprise Blois, but it was presently checked. We have some particulars of the fighting round Dijon, already mentioned, from the 21st to the 23rd ult., when the Germans were beaten, as was stated, by a stronger force under Ricciotti Garibaldi, while Garibaldi, the father, was detained by illness at Autun. The series of battles near Belfort, with the final repulse of General Bourbaki's large army by General von Werder, from the 15th to the 18th ult., has likewise been noticed. Fuller accounts now show that this action was one of the most arduous and successful performances of any German army during the war. Bourbaki's force was above 130,000, and von Werder's was under 40,000. The French were driven from Villersexel eastward, to another position, there again twice beaten, and thence driven southward to Pontarlier, losing 10,000 taken prisoners in their retreat. On Sunday last the German advanced guard came up with them near Pontarlier, stormed two villages, in which they had made a stand, and captured 3000 more prisoners, with six guns. Bourbaki himself fled to Besançon, a fortified town, where he is said to have shot himself; but his death is not confirmed. Only 8000 of the French could escape in the direction of Lyons. Many died of starvation in the Jura mountain country. The bulk of the army, numbering 80,000, under General Chinchamp, crossed the frontier into Switzerland, last Wednesday, at a place called Les Verrières. A special convention had been made by their General with the Swiss General Herzog, under the authority of the Federal Council of Switzerland. The French soldiers are disarmed and sent to abide in the different Swiss cantons till the end of the war. The Germans have captured of this army, in all, 15,000 men, two Generals, and one hundred officers; ten guns, seven mitrailleuses, and two eagles. It is, as the German Emperor remarks in a despatch to Berlin, the fourth great French army that has been conquered or disabled. There have been skirmishes at Brienne and La Roche, in the Yonne, but of no importance. Belfort still holds out.

It is worth while to observe the conditions of the armistice, which began at Paris on the 29th ult., and was to commence in the provinces on the 1st, and is to expire on the 19th inst. at noon. The line of demarcation cuts the departments of Calvados and Orne; includes the departments of Sarthe, Indre et Loire, Loir et Yonne, Aube, Haute Marne, Haute Soane, Haut Rhin; and all the departments to the north, with the exception of the Pas de Palais and the Nord. The whole of the above district is to remain in the occupation of the Germans. It will be observed that, according to this arrangement, the Germans gain a little more territory south of the Loire than they actually hold at the present moment. As to Havre, we do not know what stipulations have been made.

M. Gambetta evidently considers it most probable that hostilities will be resumed at the termination of the armistice, for on Tuesday afternoon he sent by telegraph to all the prefects a circular, of which the main points are as follow:—M. Gambetta is of opinion that Paris has only surrendered in its character of a fortified town. M. Gambetta's policy is still the same—war à outrance, "resistance even to complete exhaustion." The prefects are requested to maintain the moral spirit of the people. The period of the armistice is to be employed in reinforcing the armies and supplying them with ammunition and provisions. The prefects are desired to act in concert with the military chiefs in perfecting discipline and carrying on the work of organisation and equipment. M. Gambetta concludes by saying that "what France wants is an Assembly which desires the war and shall be determined to carry it on at any cost."

The Municipal Council of Bordeaux has indorsed Gambetta's line of conduct by resolving that it protested against any peace "which should not entirely guard the national honour." It has also requested the Delegation of the Government to remain at its post, and "to continue to prepare with the greatest energy for war à outrance."

On Wednesday last M. Gambetta issued an energetic proclamation to the French people, which concludes:—"To arms! to arms! Vive la France! Vive la République, one and indivisible!" This proclamation is followed by a decree dated Jan. 31, convoking the Electoral Assembly for Feb. 8. Another decree orders the raising of new troops.

The second French army, under General Chanzy, has accepted the stipulations of the armistice with the army of Prince Frederick Charles, to commence from last Tuesday at noon.

The Lord Mayor's Committee, at the Mansion House, city of London, for the relief of the distressed population of Paris and its neighbourhood, has been sitting day after day this week and receiving subscriptions at the rate of from £1000 to £2000 daily. Among the subscribers and active promoters are the Bishop of London, Archbishop Manning, Princess Marguerite of Orleans, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Miss Florence Nightingale. The committee has made several shipments of various kinds of food, by way of Folkestone and Dieppe, chartering a special steamer, through M. Alfred de Rothschild. Mr. George Moore and Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart-Wortley have gone to Paris to superintend the distribution. Earl Granville has been in correspondence both with the French Embassy and with Count Bismarck about the way in which stores may be sent for the relief of Paris. The South-Eastern Railway Company run special trains and boats for their conveyance.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Company of Grocers has presented £50 in aid of the fund for extending the National Sanatorium for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Bournemouth.

The Rev. Thomas Binney preached his farewell sermon on Sunday night, at the King's Weigh-house Chapel, on retiring from his ministry there of some forty years.

At a meeting of the Social Science Association, on Monday night, Mr. Rupert Kettle read a paper on the subject of the Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration between Masters and Workmen, which he has for several years successfully endeavoured to promote.

Dr. P. Black, the senior physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, has been elected physician to Christ's Hospital, in succession to Dr. Burrows, resigned; and Mr. Sydney Jones has been elected surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital in place of Mr. Solly, Mr. Croft becoming the senior assistant surgeon.

The return of metropolitan pauperism for last week shows a decrease of 1401 on the preceding week. The number of indoor paupers was 36,988; and outdoor, 125,390; total, 162,378. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 1135, of whom 898 were men, 190 women, and 47 children.

The second meeting of the season of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held at Adelphi-terrace, Strand, on Monday evening, when the Rev. S. Titcomb read a paper on "Archæology, and some of its Parallels and Contrasts," illustrated by diagrams. It was followed by a discussion in which the Rev. Messrs. Rowe, Shiffard, and Heard, Captain F. Petrie, and Mr. V. Newton joined.

The sum of £260,862 will be required by the Metropolitan Board of Works during the present year. Precepts are to be prepared at the rate of 3½d. in the pound. The board has given permission to the Native Guano Company to erect works at Cressness for the utilisation of sewage. It is reported that the board has entered into an agreement for the purchase of the area of Leicester-square for a sum of £50,000.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the subscribers to the German Hospital was held on Monday—Baron Henry von Schröder in the chair. The report stated that the number of patients admitted during the past year had been 1034, of whom 240 were cases of accident, 225 being English. The dental cases have been 3921, of whom two thirds were English. The number of out-patients during the same period had been 14,184. The income for the year had been £17,666, and after payment of all charges there was a balance of £1671.

The spread of smallpox in the metropolis has given occasion for the issue of a new circular from the medical department of the Privy Council to the clerks of the different vestries. In this it is pointed out that, although vaccination is the main safeguard against the progress of the disease, and the extension of the present epidemic must be attributed to the great neglect of vaccination in many parts of London, it is to be remembered that, as smallpox is one of the most infectious of diseases, so, just in proportion as there has been neglect of vaccination in the community, each new case of smallpox which occurs becomes a new centre of danger to the public health. Accordingly, in order to prevent the spreading of the disease, the isolation of the sick and the disinfection of infected houses and things are at the present time especially necessary.—The smallpox and fever hospitals at Stockwell were on Monday inspected by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. In the former the nurses and attendants undergo vaccination before entering upon their duties.

The quarterly general court of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was held on the 27th ult., at the offices, Fleet-street—Mr. H. Pownall, J.P., in the chair. Several presentations of rewards voted in cases of rescuing life were made. Amongst the more noteworthy was that to R. Delamore, a City police-constable, who by his vigilance and judicious exertions rescued as many as twelve persons at a fire in Telegraph-street, City; James Rogers, of the metropolitan fire brigade, for saving from the upper part of the building three persons at a fire in Aldgate, in June last. Four civilians received rewards for saving life at a fire in Cornwall-road, in August last. Rewards, honorary and pecuniary, were voted to officers of the police and the fire brigade, also to civilians for services rendered in the preservation of life from fire: these stand for presentation at a future meeting, when the records of their exertions will be given. The establishment of the society's fire-escape stations at Uxbridge and Maidenhead, in December last, was reported; the secretary also stated that St. Albans and Maldon would be ready in the early part of next month to receive the escapes granted by the society for these boroughs.—From Captain Shaw's report on London fires, which has been presented to the Board of Works, we learn that the total number of calls to fires, or supposed fires, received during the year 1870 was 2188. The fires of the past year, compared with those of 1869, showed an increase of 374; and, compared with the average of the last ten years, an increase of 555.

## LITERATURE.

*Stone Monuments, Tumuli, and Ornament of Remote Ages.* By J. B. Waring. (John Day.) It is only an artist, and one who always keeps a pencil and a bit of paper in his pocket, that could have achieved such a collection as we see in this work. Mr. Waring has gathered materials from every source, bearing on the early and pre-historic ages of man. The book has 108 plates of lithography, every plate containing numerous illustrations. In many of the plates more than twenty different subjects are given. The whole work forms a very complete storehouse of information on its subject. Externally, the volume might pass for one of the drawing-room books of the season; and not even a young lady could fail to be interested in looking at the various kinds of habitations, graves, dishes, swords, and ornaments, which betoken the visible existence of our forefathers in times long gone by. But the real value of the work is for those who have devoted themselves to this particular kind of study. Persons who have such a taste, with but little time to travel and visit the monuments for themselves, may here increase their knowledge by drawings taken from all the most reliable authorities. The more profound antiquary will find this a most valuable book of reference, by which to compare and test the various theories propounded. Mr. Waring does not deal much in theories himself: his writing is almost exclusively devoted to describing the plates and stating the authorities from which they are drawn. His complaint is that we have too many theories and not a sufficiency of facts; and, with the vast mass of matter before us, he still cries "Sketch, photograph, and collect." This is the true spirit, and the only safe road to truth. The Celtic or Druidic remains, from all parts of the world, figure largely in this book. The Nurhags of Sardinia are given in plans and sections; the supposed Phœnician remains in Malta and Gozo are well represented; the American burial mounds, also, and tumuli from other quarters of the globe, may be here studied. We can see how, in those remote ages, the Germans, now called "peaceful," were buried with their swords, as if there might be Alsaces and Lorraines in the next world for them to annex. Buddhist topes and Irish round towers are also here, suggestive of the many knotty questions involved in them. Mr. Waring is, of course, strong on the ornaments of fibulae, arms, brooches, and pottery, and a very large collection of them is given. The book is not compiled with a view to make out any theory; yet the influence which the facts have produced on the author's mind is sometimes shown. As an illustration of this we find a clearly expressed negative of Stukely's idea that Abury and Karnac were *Dracontia*. Although many still cling to the Serpent theory, doubters are numerous, and Mr. Fergusson, who has earned such a reputation in this matter that he might be now called the "Naga-Rajah," or Serpent-King, has decided against it. The many allusions to ancient symbolism by Mr. Waring in his descriptions show that his mind, like many others, is beginning to feel that we cannot explain the true purpose of the remains of remote times, unless we know something of their religious ideas. This will indicate how large the subject really is, and how much we have yet to learn. But by adhering to the plan of "drawing, photographing, and collecting," in the spirit which Mr. Waring has exhibited in this work, we are sure to make advances in our knowledge, and we shall, perhaps, arrive at satisfactory theories at last.

*Beethoven: a Memoir.* By Elliott Graeme. (Charles Griffin and Co.) The prevailing fashion of celebrating centenaries has led to the publication of this elegant, modest, and acceptable little volume. It contains, as the author candidly announces, little more than a bare sketch, for the production of which the works of Schindler, Ries, Wegeler, Marx, and Thayer have been laid under contribution. There is given, as a sort of prelude, an essay, in which Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, of Cologne, displays his eloquence and appreciation in a fashion calculated to satisfy the most enthusiastic admirer of the great musical genius. And late events have shown that Beethoven's memory is nowhere more venerated than in England; and that the example set during his lifetime by the Philharmonic Society in London has been worthily followed by nearly all English society after his death. How successfully Mr. Manns, of the Crystal Palace, with the assistance of a band, whose excellence is unimpeachable, has striven to spread an intelligent love of Beethoven and his glorious works is known wherever English newspapers circulate; and the efforts of Mr. Manns have been ably seconded by those of other musicians throughout the country. We are said not to be a musical nation; but, nevertheless, no musical nation ever paid—or, one might dare to say, ever will pay—greater honour to him who has been called the tone-poet, if honour be best shown by crowded attendance, respectful bearing, attentive ears, and universal applause. It is not impossible that the singular intensity of the interest exhibited, when Beethoven and his works are concerned, by nearly all persons of not less than ordinary culture is due not more to the fascination produced by his great gifts than to a sympathetic remembrance of his great affliction. That he could only in fancy have heard the magic effects and the power of sound evinced in some of his own masterpieces is a reflection sad enough to move an audience to tears. The blindness of Milton is as nothing beside the deafness of Beethoven; it is the loss of a bright companion compared with that of a needful guide. Nor, whatever may be urged to the contrary, either in the volume under consideration or elsewhere, will plain folks admit, though they be wary enough not to openly deny, that what seems to them sometimes sheer madness and confusion is a consequence of Beethoven's intellectual profundity and technical mastery, rather than the natural result of his physical infirmity. The little volume tells just so much of Beethoven's unhappy life, over which hung huge black clouds with a very little piece of silver lining, as everybody ought to know; and tells it in a readable manner. One expression attributed to the departed master renders it probable that his condition would have been more comfortable if he could have met with a Barnum like to him who in these latter days would "farm" any mortal or immortal (likely to "pay")—an Orpheus, an Amphion, an Apollo, a Beethoven.

*The War of Ideas: a Poem.* By John A. Heraud. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) The characteristic gravity and profundity of Mr. Heraud's contemplation, as a poet and a spiritual philosopher, will be found in this "lyric-epic" on the present conflict between France and Prussia. He considers that the overthrow of a great Roman Catholic Power, which had been the protector of the Papacy, and the rise of another great military Power, destined to exert a decided Protestant ascendancy in Europe, are foretold in the Revelations of St. John. The prophetic message to the angel of the church at Thyatira, the opening of the Fourth Seal, the sounding of the Fourth Trumpet, and the pouring out of the Fourth Vial, would seem to have something to do with this matter. We commend Mr. Heraud's new poem to the readers of Mr. Robert Buchanan's "Napoleon Fallen" and of Dr. Cumming's most recent explication of the battle of Armageddon. Mr. Heraud is quite as likely to be in the right



as either of these authors, and his literary experience is far older than theirs. He gained his rank among contemporary poets so many years ago that the mere announcement of a new work by him is sufficient.

*The Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire.* By Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., LL.D., Ulster King of Arms. Thirty-third Edition. (Harrison and Sons.) Thirty-three editions testify to the continuous popularity of this well-known work, which may be considered the authority for all facts and details connected with the history of those great hereditary families of which we are justly proud. The nobility of Great Britain and Ireland is a national institution, which, dating from the Norman Conquest, has survived the age of feudalism, and all the political changes of successive dynasties—Norman, Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart; and it is as honoured and as illustrious in the reign of Queen Victoria as in the martial times of Crecy, Agincourt, or Blenheim. Recording the achievements, the genealogies, and the existing state of so important a body, "Burke's Peerage" maintains a popularity reflecting that of the distinguished orders of which it is the memorial. The present edition has been improved in very many ways, but more especially by the addition of a comprehensive key or index to the names of existing persons mentioned in its pages. Heretofore it was a matter of difficulty for anyone not well versed in Peerage details to ascertain where to find the names of persons of title or of those married into the nobility. By the plan now adopted—viz., a comprehensive alphabetical index, referring to the pages where the information is given—the required knowledge may be readily obtained. We observe that the history of the Royal family has been amplified; that current events have been scrupulously registered; and that the various tables and lists governing Precedence have been so brought together that the rank and station of everyone in society entitled to Precedence can be ascertained at a glance.

Several recent publications may here conveniently be grouped together for notice, instead of delaying our acknowledgment of them, perhaps too long, in the hope of finding more space for that purpose. The first place shall be given to a few good moral essayists, with one compiler of select passages or sentences from older writers, whose helpful wisdom is good store for the thoughtful reader's mind. Mr. Arthur Helps, Clerk to the Queen's Privy Council, and author of his own "Friends in Council," to whose pleasant and suggestive conversations, between Milverton, Ellesmere, Cranmer, and the others, we are not yet tired of listening, has collected a variety of short comments and anecdotes into an instructive little volume, entitled *Brevia*, and published by Messrs. Bell and Daldy. He is a benevolent and enlightened Rochefoucauld—an English Christian Rochefoucauld, we might call him—with all the cynical Frenchman's knowledge of mankind, but with faith, hope, and charity to aid his insight into the soul of goodness that saves this world from utter corruption. His brief remarks upon domestic and social life, upon temper, manners, habits of thought, and moods of feeling, upon the experiences of different ages, sexes, and ranks, and upon the influences of professional work, have as much truth as can be found in many lengthy discourses. But the opportunities of his special position give a peculiar value to his opinions regarding the general conduct of statesmen, ministers, judges, and persons engaged in the official business of government, whose behaviour he must have closely observed. The perfect candour and impartiality with which he contemplates their ways of going on assure us that he is a most trustworthy counsellor both in public and private affairs. Mr. Helps, like his own Milverton, is usually disposed to look on the bright side, while his practical sagacity is constantly applied to seeking a remedy for every present evil, never suffering the sad reality to be ignored or disguised.

Another eminent official gentleman, Mr. John William Kaye, of the India Office, the biographer of Governors-General and historian of the Sepoy Rebellion, proclaims his ethical creed in the title, *Essays by an Optimist*, affixed to his book just published by Messrs. Smith and Elder, which contains some lengthy and discursive articles reprinted from the *Cornhill Magazine*. Their topics are Work, Holidays, Rest, "The Wrong Side of the Stuff," "Tolerance," and "Growing Old." The spirit is so kindly, so happy and humane, in which Mr. Kaye looks upon all his fellow-creatures when he treats of these important subjects, that we scarcely like to depreciate his efforts for their consolation. He tells them a good deal of the prosperity and comfort of his own existence, which we are very glad to know; and of his own prudent rules and practices, early rising, steady working, hearty playing, liberal dealing, and general right-thinking and well-meaning. We only wish it were possible for one in ten of us, poor struggling and staggering sinners, often put to odd shifts for a living, to conduct our daily course so wisely as this author seems to have done; and with a prospect, when "growing old," and no longer able to "work," of accepting that timely "rest" which is afforded by "a well-earned pension." As for "tolerance," we desire, with Mr. Kaye, to recommend its practice in things morally indifferent; but we consider that he goes too far in esteeming most vices only "the wrong side of the stuff," the excess or misdirection of some corresponding virtues. Altogether, this book is one of a too easy wisdom—easy to believe after dinner at the snug fireside, but not so easy in the trials of a hard and barren lot, in the strife of a rude world, or in remorse for conscious wrongdoing. We next take up a volume of Messrs. Macmillan's *Golden Treasury* series, in which Mr. Henry Atwell has arranged, in a free order of rational connection, a great number of pithy sentences and maxims, picked out of many good authors, both ancient and modern, Greek and Christian, belonging to different civilised nations. They are all worthy of serious meditation; they touch upon the most urgent and universal concerns of humanity, those of its moral and mental welfare; and the grand array of preceptors, widening as it advances from age to age, from Plato to Pascal, from Sophocles to Shakspeare, Schiller, and Goethe, from Marcus Aurelius to Carlyle and Emerson, to John Henry Newman, to Ellery Channing, to Ruskin, and to some foreign writers, is such as must command our respect. This little book would be a good pocket-companion on a long railway journey, when but a few lines can be read at once, as the train stops at a station, and the thoughts want profitable occupation till the next stoppage.

Two or three works of ethical discussion remain to be noticed which have a more special object. We can safely praise the five lectures on *Culture and Religion*, by Principal Shairp, of St. Andrew's (Edmonston and Douglas, publishers, Edinburgh), in which he has frankly met the claims of the scientific and those of the literary or æsthetic advocates of "culture," represented by Professor Huxley and by Mr. Matthew Arnold respectively, to the supreme direction of mental progress. Addressing the young men assembled round him for their education, he shows the insufficiency of both the now fashionable theories of man's highest duty to himself; that which makes it consist entirely of learning the laws of nature, in order to play the active game of life with success;

and that which prescribes the self-conscious and self-regarding cultivation of fair moral and intellectual qualities, of "sweetness and light." He contends that the supreme control of the mind is due to neither of these principles, admissible though each may be to a share in its guidance; but that the sovereignty belongs to religion, by which he means the love of "God revealed in Christ," not the adherence to any theological creed or church. Supporting his views by quotations from the most diverse schools—from Bishop Butler and Fichte, Dr. Newman, Bishop Temple, and Mr. Llewellyn Davies; from the metaphysicians as well as the priests and saints—he cannot be set aside as a bigot or fanatic; and the gentleness of his tone is worthy of a candid thinker upon the gravest and loftiest theme. Another refreshing example of the unclerical, but nevertheless devout, treatment of religious subjects, is afforded by Mr. George Macdonald, the poet and novelist, in his essays on *The Miracles of Our Lord*, published by Strahan and Co. The studies of divinity and astronomy should harmonise well; and Mr. Richard Proctor's philosophical treatise, *Other Worlds than Ours* (Longmans and Co.), is an able endeavour to prove that recent scientific researches warrant the supposition of an inconceivably extensive range of sidereal orbs, many seemingly capable of being inhabited, sooner or later, by living and intelligent creatures, and all being certainly superintended by one Almighty Power. Mr. Proctor, who is an astronomer of some reputation, brings to this inquiry the knowledge of facts which had not been discovered when the late Professor Whewell and Sir David Brewster engaged in its discussion. Another interesting question, partaking both of natural and moral science, is that concerning the *Intelligence and Perfectibility of Animals*. The letters of Charles Georges Leroy, under the nom de plume of "The Naturalist of Nuremberg," addressed to a French lady, were written in the last century, and are probably far behind the results of modern zoological and psychological observation. But the translation now published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall is likely to attract some readers. An approved French popular treatise of physiology, *Wonders of the Human Body*, by Dr. Le Pileur, is presented in English by Messrs. Blackie and Son, illustrated with forty-five engravings. It appears to be not less instructive than readable, and suitable for young persons of either sex.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

The intelligence of the sudden death of the Hon. Mrs. Rous, which took place on Monday morning last, has caused the greatest regret among all classes of turf men. The deceased lady, who was married to the Admiral in 1836, has for some time suffered from heart disease.

We should have had another blank week to record, but for the appearance of the acceptances for some of the spring handicaps. These are eminently satisfactory, and give promise of large fields. Of the 111 entries for the Grand National, only forty are dissatisfied with the weights allotted to them. The most notable of those that have been struck out are New Oswestry, Hippolyte, Cortolvin, The Nun, and old Hall Court; while the flat racers, Brennus and Court Mantle, will "wait a little longer." The Chester Cup acceptance is scarcely so good as this, for forty-eight out of 123 have retired. Sir Joseph Hawley has scratched Lictor, and will evidently depend upon Rosicrucian, who is by no means harshly handicapped with 8 st. 12 lb.; the redoubtable Prussians, Adonis and Elibustier, are both left in; but there has been a terrible collapse among last year's three-year-olds, as Kennington, Camel, Captivator, Bonny Swell, Nobleman, and Coutts, none of whom had anything to complain of in the weights, are all among the non-contents. Returning to cross-country events, there is a splendid acceptance for the great steeplechase at Croydon, and a very poor one for the corresponding affair at Birmingham.

The sale of the late Lord Henry Bentinck's hunters took place at Tattersalls' on Monday last. It is probable that the dispersal of this magnificent stud drew together the largest collection of hunting-men ever seen, and the prices made exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The half dozen hacks averaged 49 gs.; while the forty-nine hunters, all of which had been selected with the greatest care, and without regard to cost, realised 202½ gs. a piece: the entire sale producing a grand total of 10,235 gs. Thirteen horses made over 300 gs.; and Santerne, for whom Mr. Wymans gave 650 gs., was at the head of the list.

If the fifth match for the billiard championship, which took place at St. James's Hall, on Monday evening last, did not prove very exciting, at any rate it enabled John Roberts, jun., to give the finest exhibition of skill that we have ever seen. It was difficult to believe that he was the same man whom Bennett defeated two months ago. On that occasion he seemed to possess no patience, and very little knowledge of the game. Though opposed by a player like Bennett, whose generalship is acknowledged to be unequalled, he never seemed to think of safety, but, trying again and again for almost impossible strokes, again and again he left openings of which Bennett fully availed himself. The second time his tactics were widely different. He would not be tempted into playing fancy strokes; miss succeeded miss without a moment's hesitation; and yet, when a fair opportunity was given him, he scored with more than his usual rapidity and brilliancy. All strokes seemed alike to him, and all appeared to be accomplished with complete facility, his winning hazards, for which he is so justly celebrated, being perfectly marvellous on a small-pocket table. Bennett, on the other hand, did not play with anything like his usual confidence; and, though said to have quite recovered from his recent illness, he looked very haggard and unwell. He made many brilliant strokes during the evening, but he frequently failed at simple ones, and the long losing hazard into one of the top pockets—his favourite shot—did not come off above once in three times. This was partially accounted for by his ball being a little light, a fact which was unfortunately not discovered till the middle of the match. The game needs very little description. Bennett began with a remarkably fine run through cannon, and showed a few points in front; but Roberts soon wrested the lead from him, and never afterwards gave him a chance. Scoring with great rapidity, the latter forged ahead, and the game soon stood 204 to 37. Then the champion made a great effort, and with a fine 46, together with smaller breaks, made 149, while his opponent was scoring 58. This was the only time that he gave his supporters any hope; for, luck favouring Roberts, he soon drew away again, and when an interval of twenty minutes was announced, the score was 526 against 287. The second part of the game was chiefly remarkable for a magnificent break of 75 made by Roberts, who got further away, and eventually won with an incomplete 45 by 363 points. The game was played in three hours twenty-two minutes, which is far less time than any of the other championship matches have occupied. Fortune certainly declared for Roberts; but his play was extraordinarily brilliant, and if he can show the same form again, he will have little to fear from W. Cook, who challenged him on the conclusion of the match.

### LAW AND POLICE.

The Salford County Court judgeship, vacant by the death of Mr. C. Temple, has been conferred upon Mr. John Osborne, Q.C., of the Chancery Bar, who was "called" in 1835.

Yesterday week the Lords Justices had before them an appeal from a decision of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, disallowing the claim of the Agra and Masterman's Bank in respect of certain bills of exchange which were accepted by one of the liquidators of the London and Mediterranean Bank after the commencement of the winding up. The Court confirmed the decision of the Vice-Chancellor, and dismissed the appeal.

On Monday the Lords Justices in Chancery annulled the adjudication of bankruptcy against Sir Colman O'Loughlin, M.P., on the ground that, as a resident in Ireland, he was not subject to the operation of the English law of bankruptcy.

The Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday week, registered a deed of arrangement under which the Duke of Newcastle covenants to pay a dividend of 5s. in the pound to his creditors in satisfaction of their claims, amounting to £193,000. The Registrar (Mr. Roche) said that the terms of the deed were reasonable and calculated to benefit the creditors.

A third dividend of 1s. 3d. in the pound is to be paid to the creditors of the Norwich Crown Bank. A distribution of nearly £700,000 will then have been made.

In the Treadgold probate case, which occupied the attention of Lord Penzance for several days, judgment was, on Thursday week, pronounced in favour of the will.

The case of Miss Richardson against Mr. Normand, Glasgow, for £4000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, which was enrolled for trial by jury on Friday, came up, on Saturday, before Lord Ormildale, when the case was compromised by a joint minute, the pursuer accepting £500 compensation.

An action for damages against Miss Jex Blake, the distinguished lady medical student at Edinburgh University, has been raised in the Court of Session, at the instance of Mr. Cunningham Craig, assistant to Professor Christison. The damages are laid at £1000. The action is founded on certain statements alleged to affect the pursuer's character, which defender is reported to have made in a speech which she delivered at a recent public meeting in Edinburgh of contributors to the Royal Infirmary, when the question of admitting lady students to the regular course of clinical study in wards of the infirmary was under discussion.

Mr. Walker, the steward of St. Thomas's Hospital, waited on Mr. Chance, the sitting magistrate at Lambeth, on Monday, in reference to a complaint made in that court, that a woman named Atkins had had her arm amputated without her consent. He was present to give a complete contradiction to the statement. The amputation was performed with the woman's knowledge and assent. She was asked, as usual, when she left, if she had any complaint, and she said she had not.

Mrs. Torpey, who was remanded a week ago on a charge of being concerned in the great robbery of diamonds belonging to Messrs. London and Ryder, was brought up again last Saturday, at Marylebone. James Parkes, the jeweller's assistant, appeared as a witness, and gave a minute account of how he was chloroformed and robbed by a man and a woman. He swore positively to the prisoner as being the woman in question, and by a photograph of her husband to his being the man. Other evidence implicating the prisoner was given, and a further remand was then granted.

At Marlborough-street, on Monday, Samuel Taylor, who was described as a general dealer, of Nelson-street, Shoreditch, was charged with unlawfully obtaining £1 from Mr. Dillon, of Clarges-street, for the restoration of a stolen dog, the property of the Hon. Arthur Dillon. A detective said he knew the prisoner to be connected with dog-stealers, but could not say he had been convicted. Mr. Newton fined him £10, or, in default, two months' imprisonment.

A dealer in jewellery was brought up, at Marlborough-street, on Saturday, and remanded on a charge of having stolen £800 worth of jewellery from a French refugee. From Southwark a licensed victualler was committed for trial on a charge of arson, with intent to defraud two insurance offices. At Westminster a clerk in her Majesty's Stationery Office was fined 40s. for smoking on the Metropolitan District Railway.

Mr. Henry Clifford and Mr. Henry John Reynolds were placed in the dock at Hammersmith, on Monday, the former on a charge of setting a dog to worry a cat, and the latter with assaulting an officer while in the execution of his duty. Mr. Ingham fined Clifford £3, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment, and Reynolds 20s., or fourteen days, for the assaults on the constable.

The second January Sessions of the Central Criminal Court were opened on Monday. Amongst the cases disposed of was that of Ernest de Lousada, who in October failed to surrender on a charge of conspiracy. He now did so; but no evidence was offered against him, and a verdict of acquittal was returned.—At Tuesday's sitting Milton and Wilson were charged with having obtained £105 by false pretences. The evidence, however, did not satisfy the jury of the prisoners' guilt, and they were acquitted. James Loveday, lately in the employment of Mr. Candlish, M.P., pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzlement, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Henry Albert Beamish was found guilty of perjury, and sentence was deferred. George Byron Rickards, charged with having absconded with a portion of his estate after having been declared bankrupt, was acquitted. A letter-carrier and a boy sorter were sentenced respectively to twelve and eighteen months' hard labour, the one for having burnt ten letters, and the other for stealing a post-packet.—At Wednesday's sitting Ellen Bowles, fifteen years of age, was convicted of having set fire to several articles in a dwelling-house, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour. A similar punishment was awarded to Cornelius Buckley for the manslaughter of Henry Byatt. Thomas Gregory was convicted for feloniously wounding his wife. It was certified that he was insane, and he was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure. William Henry Simpson pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzlement, and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. Alfred Browning and John Bryan were found guilty of having feloniously wounded a police constable. The former was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, and the latter to eighteen months' hard labour. Henry Albert Beamish, on a conviction for perjury, was ordered to be imprisoned for nine months.

Mr. William Kempson Denham, a gentleman farmer, of Upper House Farm, Womersley, Guildford, and of Sussex-place, Southsea, was charged before the Guildford magistrates, last Saturday, at the instance of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with ill-treating ten cows and four heifers, by neglecting to supply them with food. The frost was intense, and yet there was no straw in the yard. The Bench inflicted the fine of £5 and £2 15s. 6d. costs; the chairman remarking that the Bench had some hesitation whether they ought not to have sent the defendant to prison.



### MR. SAMUEL PHELPS AS SIR PERTINAX MACSYCOPHANT.

We this week present a character portrait of Mr. Phelps, to whom the cause of dramatic legitimacy is so much indebted. His most powerful and significant assumption is generally acknowledged to be Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, in Macklin's famous drama, "The Man of the World." This drama is one of extraordinary excellence, and stands out among the masterpieces of the theatre, asserting superior claims in defiance of competition, and taking rank at once with Molière and Shakspeare. It is a grand old work, with a comic plot, but a tragic intensity, and a severity of treatment which lifts it far above the aims of more modern writers. Mr. Phelps's ambition has evidently been to bestow upon the delineation of the principal character all the resources of his mind and his art, and to produce it in a state of elaboration which should exhaust all its capabilities. That he has succeeded in doing this is the verdict of competent critics—ay, and of exacting ones, who question his powers in relation to other parts. This fact places Mr. Phelps on an eminence; and he is not likely to be displaced from his pedestal in our time. At his starting, more than twenty years ago, as an actor at the Haymarket, then under Mr. Webster, Mr. Phelps had to contend with Mr. Macready and Mr. Charles Kean, who then and for some time after maintained the lead, and his advance was opposed by their success. In brilliancy of style, and intellectual or artistic resources, Mr. Phelps was undoubtedly their inferior; but in the working qualities of an actor, and in extent of range, he was more than their equal. Mr. Phelps's career has been peculiar. Settling down early in the management of Sadler's Wells, with a determination to devote his energies to the business of Shakspearean revivals, he pursued his purpose patiently and persistently for many years, and then commenced a system of starring sufficiently profitable to enable him to remain in England and command remunerative engagement. Mr. Phelps, accordingly, has not been under the necessity of visiting the colonies or roughing it out in Australia and the United States. This is a remarkable circumstance, and testifies to an amount of sterling and steady-going merit, distinguishing him from the other great actors of the day. Mr. Phelps early made his mark in the character of Othello, and has since gone the round of Shakspearean characters, having revived nearly the whole of Shakspeare's plays, with other dramas of the Elizabethan and subsequent ages, playing in comedy as well as in tragedy.

### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*The Octavo Edition of Operas.*—Under this general title Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., of Berners-street, are issuing cheap reprints of the standard and popular works which we are accustomed to hear at our great opera establishments. For half a crown we have here an entire opera—the vocal portion given intact, and the orchestral score represented by a pianoforte arrangement, with the valuable feature of leading indications of the principal instruments employed. The original text, so important to the rhythmical expression, is given, together with an English translation by Madame Macfarren, who also edits the musical portion of each work. The operas are collated with the original score of the composer; and certain tamperings, omissions, and alterations, that have formerly passed current in some English adaptations, are thereby tested and corrected. The first volume, which appeared a few weeks since, contains



MR. PHELPS, AS SIR PERTINAX MACSYCOPHANT.

Beethoven's "Fidelio;" preceded by the brilliant and beautiful overture (in E) which he wrote for the revival of the opera in 1814; the third and grandest of the previous overtures (in C) to "Leonora" (the other title of the opera) being placed between the acts. This greatest of all dramatic preludes is given in the excellent transcription of Herr Pauer, whose skilful and effective arrangements of all the overtures of Beethoven—also published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.—are among the best instances of adaptation of elaborate orchestral works for a single performer on the pianoforte.

The second number of the series now referred to consists of Auber's "Fra Diavolo," which is here given, for the first time in this country, according to the published full score. Some years since English stage appropriation of foreign operas generally included omissions of portions of the original music and substitutions by the adapter, or from other extraneous sources. Many of the finest productions of the greatest masters have undergone this unjustifiable treatment. Not only was the music changed, but even the title was sometimes altered. Thus Rossini's grand masterpiece "Guillaume Tell" was mutilated in its score and became an English opera as "Hofer, the Tell of the Tyrol." A wholesome reaction, however, has lately been setting in against such musical malpractices—as unwarrantable, and in some cases as irreverent, as the freaks of Cibber and others with the plays of Shakspeare. We are glad therefore to perceive that Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. make it a principle to reject all such alterations—many of which have too long passed current—and to adhere to a process of restoration by reference to the only authentic source, the full scores of the works as they left the hands of the composers. "Fra Diavolo" offers a notable illustration of the remarks just made: this edition containing several restorations, chiefly in the first act. These cheap editions will not only prove useful for reference during performance, but are also good enough, in print and paper, for preservation in the library.

### NEW HOTEL AT CAIRO.

The New Hotel, Cairo, the property of the Oriental Hotels Company (Limited), has for some time been open for the public accommodation, but was not entirely finished till last year. It is now the most complete hotel out of England. The ground on which it stands was purchased at a great cost from the Viceroy of Egypt. His Highness, being anxious to embellish his capital as much as possible, determined on building handsome edifices around the gardens of the Esbekieh, the pleasantest and gayest quarter of Cairo. The hotel contains one hundred and twenty sets of sitting, bed, and dressing rooms, all lofty and well ventilated, and opening on to balconies. It is fitted with hot and cold baths on each floor. There is also a magnificent saloon, or ladies' drawing-room; and English billiard-tables are provided for the amusement of guests.

### THE ROYAL COURT THEATRE.

The opening of a new London theatre, on the evening of Wednesday week, is also noticed in our current record of theatrical affairs. This building has been erected on the site of an obscure and unsuccessful establishment in the same line, which was set up last Easter, and which never had much chance. The situation is favourable, being nearly opposite to the station of the Metropolitan District Railway in Sloane-square, Chelsea, within a few minutes' journey of all parts of the town neighbouring the



THE INTERIOR OF FORT MORTIER, NEU BREISACH, ALSACE.



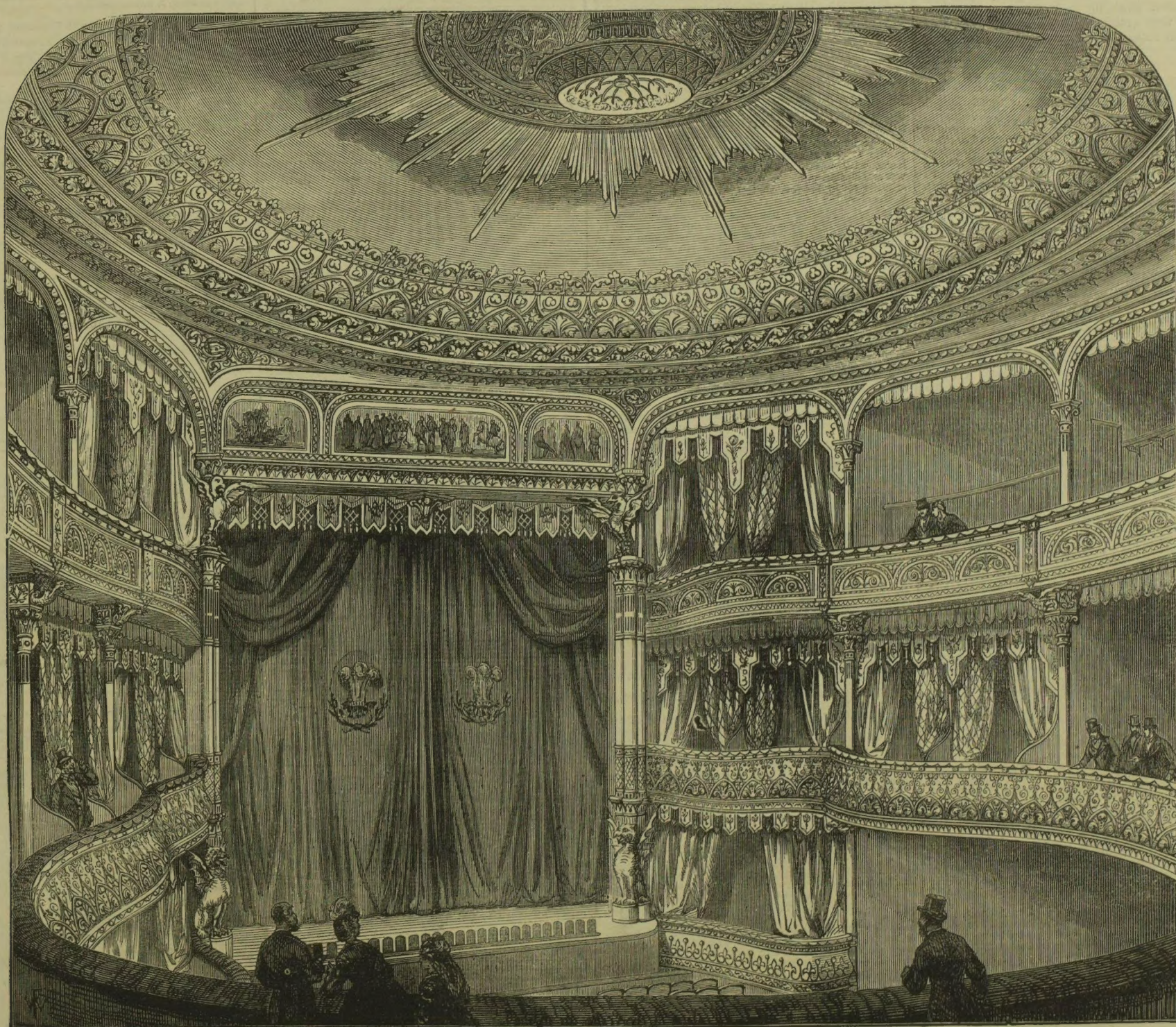


NEW HOTEL AT CAIRO, ERECTED BY THE ORIENTAL HOTELS COMPANY.

underground line. The Royal Court, as shown in our view of the interior, is a bright, brilliant little theatre, capable of seating comfortably 1100 persons. It is gorgeous in gilding, profuse in ornamentation, and its hangings and box-curtains

are of a pinkish-mauve satin, which has a novel and very satisfactory effect. Two huge griffins, or dragons, flank the proscenium boxes on each side of the house. The frescoes over the proscenium, by Mr. Gurden Dalziel, representing

incidents in his life of St. George of England, are very skillfully painted. The theatre has been constructed from the plans of Mr. Walter Emden, who has designed some other theatres recently erected in London.



INTERIOR OF THE ROYAL COURT THEATRE, SLOANE-SQUARE.



WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS  
AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Jan. 28:—

In London 2318 births and 1632 deaths were registered, the former having been 13 above and the latter 163 below the average. Zymotic diseases caused 396 deaths, including 157 from smallpox, 12 from measles, 66 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 47 from whooping-cough, 10 from typhus, 15 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, and 5 from simple continued fever.

The annual rate of mortality in London and nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom was in the ratio of 29 deaths annually to every 1000 of the population. Norwich, Hull, and Newcastle-on-Tyne each showed a death-rate of 20, while in Liverpool it was as high as 46.

A notification has been issued by the postal authorities in Berlin stating that open letters will be dispatched to Paris at the old rates, but that no closed letters will be sent.

The Rev. L. G. F. Broome, Rector of Whitebury, Northamptonshire, has poisoned himself by inadvertently taking too large a dose of hydrate of chloral. For some time past he had been in the habit of taking opiates, having suffered from sleeplessness.

The quarterly report of the Registrar-General shows that in the United Kingdom the births of 252,367 children and the deaths of 164,121 persons of both sexes were registered in the three months ending on Dec. 31. The number of persons married in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1870, was 109,346.

Documents have been distributed to the local officers throughout the country in order that they make arrangements necessary for taking the Census on April 3. The first duty of the superintendents and registrars is to plot out the country in some 33,000 enumeration districts, and to appoint enumerators. This is now being done.

A young man, apparently a foreigner, was arrested, last week, at Northampton, where he had called at a jeweller's shop and offered a large quantity of old gold for sale. On being searched, he was found to be in the possession of a handsome brilliant ring, several large loose diamonds, and large clusters of the same gems, as well as a quantity of gold. The prisoner stated that he had found a box containing the articles in question, and had brought it from Germany.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL  
TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Stock Markets throughout the week have been very unsettled. The terms demanded by the Germans have taken everyone by surprise, and have promoted the belief that, if persisted in, further bloodshed will take place. To require an indemnity of £400,000,000 is simply absurd. The French Three per Cents are now quoted at about 50, therefore to raise the sum demanded, obligations equaling in magnitude the whole of our National Debt must be incurred. The demands, however, are probably put forth merely to form a rough basis for negotiations. The effect upon the market has been very severe, and has caused, assisted by the increasing dearth of money, a heavy fall in prices. Home Securities have been flat. Consols have fallen to 91½ for delivery and the account; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ to 92; Bank Stock, 241 to 243; and Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 10s. prem.; India Five per Cents have been done at 110½ to 110¾, and India Bonds at 22s. to 27s. prem.

The demand for English Railway Stocks has been restricted. The traffic receipts again show an increase in most instances, but not to the extent expected. A heavy fall has taken place in Midland, in consequence of the announcement that the dividend will be at the rate of only 6½ per cent. Great Eastern, North-Eastern, North-Western, and Great Western have also receded in value; but Metropolitan has been rather firmer. Caledonian, 87½ to 87¾; Great Eastern, 39 to 39½; Great Northern, A, 133½ to 134½; Great Western, 71½ to 72; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 135 to 136; London and Brighton, 43½ to 43¾; London and North-Western, 128½ to 129; London and South-Western, 93 to 94; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 45 to 45½; Metropolitan, 66 to 66½; Midland, 126½ to 127½; North-Eastern, 145 to 145½; East Indian, 109½ to 110½; Great Indian Peninsula, 105 to 106; Scinde, 101 to 102; Grand Trunk of Canada, 12½ to 13; Great Western of Canada, 15½ to 15¾; Great Luxembourg, 12½ to 12¾; Ottoman, 5 to 5½; Recife and San Francisco, 15½ to 15¾; San Paulo, 21½ to 22; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 14½ to 15.

Business in Foreign Bonds has not been extensive, and prices have been irregular. French Scrip has fluctuated considerably. At one time the quotation was 3½ prem., but the price has since fallen to ½ to 1 prem. Other Securities have relapsed in sympathy. Argentine, 1868, 90½ to 91; Brazilian, 1865, 93½ to 94½; Chilean, 1870, 89 to 91; Egyptian, 1868, 73½ to 74; Ditto Nine per Cents, 97 to 99; Italian, 1861, 53½ to 54½; Mexican, 1862, 13½ to 13¾; Peruvian, 1865, 90 to 91; Portuguese, 1869, 31½ to 32½; Russian, 1862, 84½ to 85½; Ditto Anglo-Dutch, 90 to 92; Ditto, Nicolas Railway, 67½ to 68½; North German 1½ to 2 prem.; Ditto, New, par to ½ prem.; Spanish, 29½ to 29¾; Turkish, 1865, 61 to 63; Ditto Five per Cents, 41½ to 41¾; Ditto, 1869, 51½ to 52½; United States 5-20, 1862, Bonds, 90½ to 90¾; Ditto, 1865, 89½ to 89¾.

Bank Shares have been quiet, but firm. Agra, A, 8½ to 9; Imperial Ottoman, 1½ to 2 prem.; London and County, 51½ to 52½; London Joint-Stock, 37 to 38; London and Westminster, 63 to 64; and Union of London, 39 to 40.

Telegraph Shares have been in but moderate request. The directors of the Anglo-American have given notice that no further attempts to grapple the broken cable will be made until the spring, when a shore end, about 100 miles in length, will be laid from Heart's Content. Anglo-American, 73 to 75; British Indian Extension, 63 to 64; British Indian Submarine, 63 to 7; Falmouth, 9 to 9½; French Cables, 13½ to 14½; Hooper's, ½ dis. to ½ prem.; Silver's Indian Rubber, 50½ to 51½; Telegraph Construction, 26 to 26½.

Miscellaneous Securities have sold slowly. Credit Foncier of England, 24 to 25; Fore-street Warehouse, 8 to 9 prem. ex all; General Credit and Discount, par to ½ prem.; Hudson's Bay, 8½ to 8¾; and National Discount, 11½ to 12 ex div.

The prospect of new loans being speedily introduced, and of our monetary resources being severely tried in consequence, has strengthened the inquiry for discount, and three-months paper has not been taken under 2½ per cent. The discount houses have increased their allowance of money at fourteen days from 1½ to 2 per cent.

The bullion operations at the Bank have again, upon balance, resulted in a withdrawal of specie.

As regards the exchanges, bills on Prussia have been sought after, but the rates have shown no material change. Biddings for £400,000 in bills on India have taken place at the Bank. The amounts allotted have been—To Calcutta, £299,500; to Bombay, £100,000; and to Madras, £500. The minimum was fixed at 1s. 10d. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10d. will receive about 9 per cent, and on Bombay, at that price, about 32 per cent. Tenders above that quotation will be taken in full.

The Bank of England has given notice that on March 2 the New Three per Cents, Reduced Three per Cents, Annuities for Thirty Years, Annuities for Terms of Years, and India Four per Cents will be transferable, without the dividend due on April 5 next; also that the transfer books of Bank Stock will shut on March 15, and open on April 6.

The Blaenavon Iron and Steel Company (Limited) have declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. The report of the Lion Brewery Company, to be presented on Feb. 9, recommends a dividend of 7 per cent for the past half year.

The report of the Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Company (Limited), to be presented on Feb. 8, recommends a dividend of 3s. per share, or at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company (Limited) will pay the usual interim dividend of 4s. per share in the course of next month.

The directors of the British Land Company (Limited) have declared a further dividend of 5 per cent.

The Bank of Egypt has declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and a bonus of £1 10s. per share, free of income tax.

The London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company propose to pay interest for the half year at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, free of income tax.

At a meeting of the Thetis Marine Insurance Company (Limited) the payment of interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for the period ending the 31st ult. was declared. The report of the General Credit and Discount Company to be presented on Feb. 9 recommends a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

At a meeting of the City of London Brewery Company, a dividend of £7 10s. per cent was declared, making the total distribution 11½ per cent for the year.

The report of the Indian Rubber, Gutta-Percha, and Telegraph Works Company (Limited) to be presented on the 10th recommends a dividend of £6 15s. per share, being at the rate of 15 per cent per annum.

Subscriptions are invited on behalf of the Neath and Brecon Railway Company for £120,000, Redeemable A Debenture Stock (balance of £150,000), having priority over the debenture and all other stocks and shares of the company at the price of par, with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

An amended prospectus has been issued of the Porto Alegre and New Hamburg (Brazilian) Railway Company (Limited), with a capital of £292,500, in shares of £20, and a provincial guarantee of 5 per cent, which is to be applied to raise the interest to 7 per cent on £200,000 preference shares, for which subscriptions are now invited. The line is to run from Porto Alegre to New Hamburg, and will be twenty-seven miles in length.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

An increase in circulation of ..	£294,635
An increase in public deposits of ..	729,180
A decrease in other deposits of ..	1,103,406
A decrease in Government securities of ..	1,000,000
An increase in other securities of ..	848,145
An increase in bullion of ..	90,429
An increase in rest of ..	18,105
A decrease in reserve of ..	198,246

The circulation, including post bills, is now £24,550,559; public deposits amount to £5,020,016; and private deposits to £19,091,253. The securities held represent £30,202,174; and the stock of bullion is £21,873,381. The rest stands at £3,343,727.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—The renewed export demand on French account, which appears likely to continue for some time, has caused considerable excitement to prevail in the grain trade, and prices show an advance of 2s. per quarter on both English and foreign grain. The supplies of English produce have not been large, and the quality of the samples has been much affected by the inclement weather. Trade has been scarcely so active as was anticipated would be the case, owing to the difficulty of transporting the produce to Paris; but the quantity of wheat changing hands has been more considerable than for some time past. Flour has sold freely, at an advance of 3s. on both sacks and barrels. Oats and maize are 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher, while beans and peas have been held at extreme rates. Malting barley has remained without change in value, but grinding sorts are 1s. dearer on the week.

Arrivals this week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 550; barley, 900; malt, 6500; beans, 250; peas, 200 quarters. Foreign: Oats, 224 quarters; flour, 3460 barrels.

English Currencies.—Red wheat, 50s. to 55s.; white ditto, 55s. to 58s. barley, 32s. to 42s.; malt, 56s. to 63s.; oats, 25s. to 28s.; beans, 41s. to 56s.; peas, 31s. to 42s. per quarter; flour, 37s. to 50s. per sack; American, 28s. to 30s. per barrel.

Seeds.—There is no important feature to notice in the seed market. Extreme prices are demanded for English and American clover, which has checked business. Trefoils and tares have ruled very firm.

Spirits.—Rum has changed hands to a fair extent, on former terms. Brandy and grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Colonial Produce.—The tea market has ruled quiet, but the quotations are unaltered. Last week duty was paid in London on 1,798,325 lb. The demand for sugar has been less active; nevertheless, raw goods have fully supported late rates. Refined sugars have shown increasing steadiness. The coffee sales have been well attended, and in all sales concluded prices have been well maintained. Rice has been in demand for export. Cocoa and sago have tended upwards in price.

Hops.—The hop market has shown little animation, though there is still a demand for good colour quality. Prices have been without deviation since the date of our last.

Potatoes.—The metropolitan markets have been liberally supplied with potatoes, and the trade has ruled dull, at drooping currencies.

Oils.—Lined oil has ruled steady, at £30 5s. to £30 10s.; English brown rape, £46 10s.; refined, £48 10s.; foreign, £50 to £50 10s. Olive and coconut oils are unchanged.

Tallow.—The market has been steady, at 45s. 9d. for Y.C. on the spot; 46s. March; and 46s. 6d. last four months.

Coal.—Newcastle, 15s. 8d. to 17s.; Sunderland, 16s. to 19s. 6d. per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Fair average supplies were on offer at the market to-day. The inquiry was steady, and prices were well maintained.—Prime meadow hay, 130s. to 140s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 120s.; prime first-cut clover, 135s. to 147s.; inferior ditto, 115s. to 125s.; prime second-cut clover, 126s. to 135s.; inferior ditto, 105s. to 115s.; and straw, 30s. to 40s. per load.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—An increased amount of quietness was observable in the cattle trade to-day. Transactions were much restricted, and prices had a declining tendency. There was a fair average supply of beasts on sale, which were disposed of cautiously, at scarcely the reduced currencies of Monday. With sheep the market was sparingly supplied. In all descriptions sales were effected slowly, and previous quotations were with difficulty obtained, and occasionally less money was submitted to. Calves were scarce, and values were unchanged. Pigs met a dull demand, on somewhat easier terms.

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